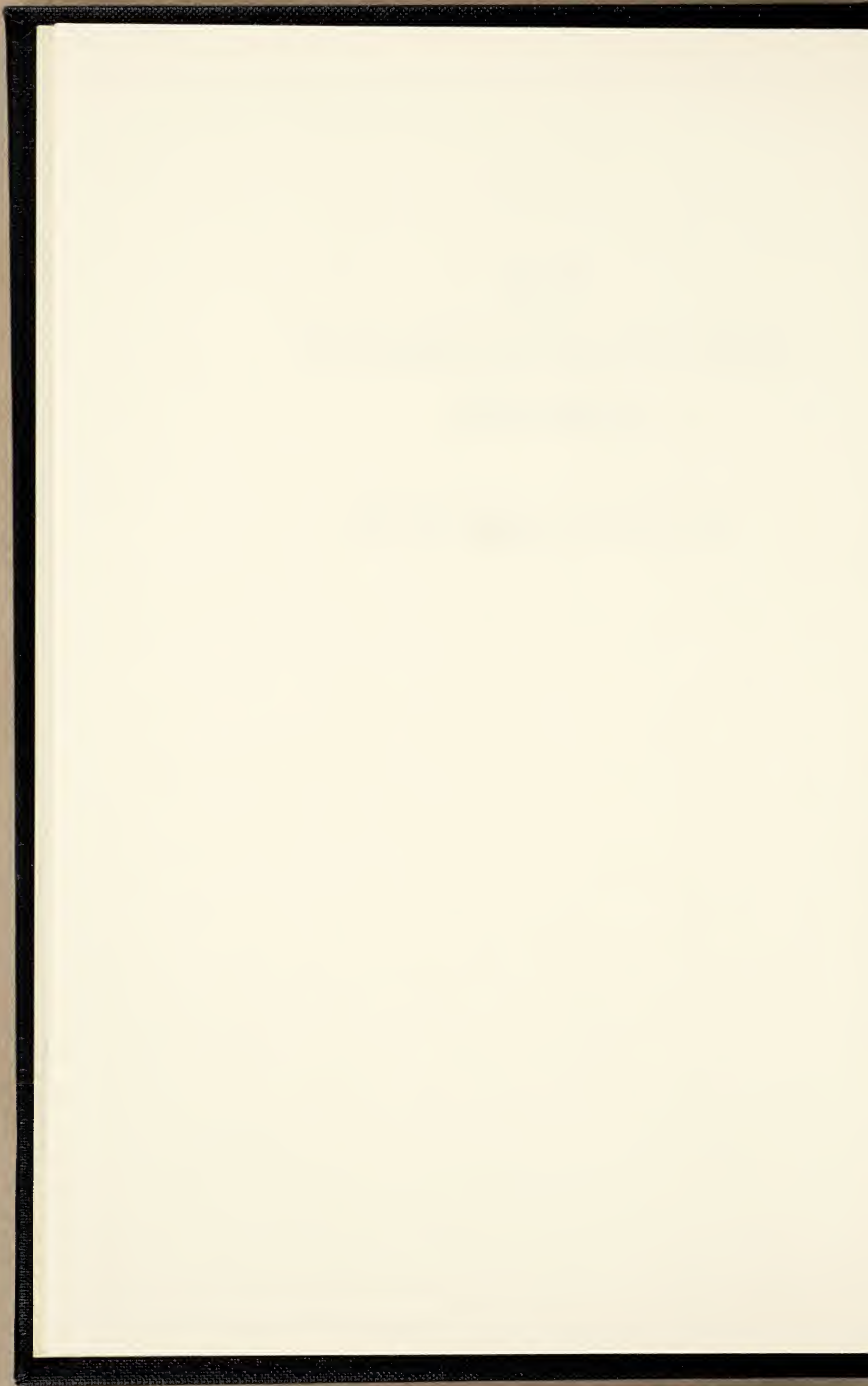


THE  
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ANNUAL REPORTS



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1901-1966

*Volume Two*

1925-1935

PROVIDENCE

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ANNUAL REPORTS 1901-1966

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Brown University,  
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Introduction by Edmund S. Morgan,  
Professor of History, Yale University;  
and Index by Dorothy G. Watts.

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THE  
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ANNUAL REPORTS



JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1925

2

PROVIDENCE

1925



*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President William Herbert Perry Faunce, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, William Vail Kellen, Charles Lemuel Nichols, M.D., and Daniel Berkeley Updike. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and for the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE Committee of Management of the John Carter Brown Library presents to the Corporation of Brown University the following report for the year ending June 30, 1925, which includes a financial statement and comment on some of the principal accessions.

The cost of administering the Library to June 30, 1925, has been:

<i>Binding</i>		\$55.00
<i>Books, Manuscripts, Maps, etc.</i>		11,346.21
<i>Building</i>		
<i>Care of</i>	\$833.74	
<i>Electricity, etc.</i>	94.49	
<i>Heating</i>	<u>1,444.11</u>	2,372.34
<i>Insurance</i>		383.00
<i>Photostat</i>		913.03
<i>Printing: Annual report</i>		314.25
<i>Salaries and Assistance</i>		9,203.58
<i>Stationery, etc.</i>		<u>651.56</u>
<i>Total expenditures</i>		\$25,238.97
<i>Less receipts:</i>		
<i>Catalogues sold</i>	\$378.00	
<i>Photostat</i>	699.43	
<i>Miscellaneous</i>	<u>36.55</u>	1,113.98
		<u>\$24,124.99</u>

The Endowment Fund stands on the Comptroller's books at \$488,533.22. The income for the year, including funds in hand of \$4,407.31 and a gift from John Nicholas Brown of Providence, has been \$28,030.56, leaving a balance of \$3,905.57.

In addition to some fifteen hundred visits to the Library from persons interested in seeing the collection, we have received in the past year one hundred and seventy visits from research workers. The variety of subjects on which the visitors of the second group have consulted us gives an indication of the breadth of interests served by our collection. One investigator has made frequent use of our material in the general field of southern colonization, while several others have been concerned with the early history and development of specific colonies; namely, of Georgia, Louisiana, the Carolinas, Pennsylvania, Spanish California, Virginia and Maryland. We have given assistance also to workers in such delightfully diverse matters as the Columbus "privileges," the Bull



of Demarcation, the Jesuit Relations, the bibliography of navigation, the Scots Darien Colony, Indian place-names, the French settlement of Guiana, the West Indian sugar trade, the War of Jenkins's Ear, tobacco, isthmian transportation in the old and new worlds, the "lobby" in the House of Commons, the influence of America on French ideas, the clergy in the American Revolution, "occasional" forms of prayer in the Church of England, and American Baptist history and bibliography. In most of these subjects the books consulted here have provided information essential to the work in hand.

It is gratifying to realize the extent to which the Library is called upon for aid in matters of purely bibliographical interest. Other libraries, private collectors and booksellers in this country and in Europe are in frequent correspondence with us as to the books in our keeping. Furthermore, in the past months we have coöperated in the preparation of two important bibliographical works that are in process of serial publi-

cation; that is, in the compilation of the anxiously awaited volume nine of Charles Evans's *American Bibliography*, which is to cover the years 1793 and 1794, and in the collecting of material for Henry R. Plomer's *Dictionary of English Printers and Booksellers* for the period of 1725 to 1775. Many booksellers have called upon us for the identification of issues and for collations of rare books in our possession. An important service that we have been able to render several booksellers and collectors is the completion by photostat of imperfect copies of books that have come into their hands. This ability to serve both the historical research worker and the bookman gives to the work of the Library a great part of its peculiarly pleasurable quality.

The most significant incident in the American bibliographical world during the past year was the publication of the work known as *Bibliographical Essays. A Tribute to Wilberforce Eames*, issued in December, 1924, following, but not consequent upon, the aca-



demic honors received by Mr. Eames from the University of Michigan and from Brown University in June of that year. The tribute volume took the form of a collection of thirty studies on as many different bibliographical subjects, written by persons who had worked with Mr. Eames or who owed him the devoir of discipleship. No work of the sort ever found more eager contributors of articles or more willing subscribers to the cost of publication. It will always be one of the happy memories of this Library that its staff carried out the task of securing the subscriptions for the Eames tribute as well as a portion of the labor of collecting and editing its subject-matter. Since the days when Wilberforce Eames and John Nicholas Brown, the donor of the Library, began a correspondence on bibliographical points of mutual interest, the former Lenox librarian has been a steadfast friend to this institution. In this unofficial capacity at first, and later as a member of its Visiting Committee, he has consistently enriched our knowledge of the collection that



we administer. In devoting our energies to helping in the publication of the book issued in his honor, we feel that the Library has not only done service to American bibliographical study but that it has made acknowledgment of its debt to one whose influence on its work and ideals is as beneficent in character as it is constant in exertion.

The additions to the collection during the past year number three hundred and fifty titles, of which thirty-seven were by gift and the remainder by purchase. Because of the liberal interest of John Nicholas Brown, son of the donor of the Library and grandson of the founder, the books received this year by donation surpass in importance the volumes purchased in the usual course. The accessions that make possible this unusual and very pleasant statement are five in number, and comprise the Cushman *Sermon*, one of the great desiderata of an American library, and four contemporary Italian "relations" dealing with the final exploits and death of Sir Francis Drake. As three of these Drake

*plaquettes* seem never before to have found their way into printed bibliographies, full titles and descriptions of them are appended to this report. A short account of the often described Cushman *Sermon* is given here at the risk of repeating that which is generally known, but inasmuch as each copy of the book has its own individual interest and history, it is proper that the record of this copy should be set forth.

In Robert Cushman's *Sermon preached at Plimmoth in New England, December 9, 1621*, with its account of the earliest Massachusetts Indian relations and of various tribulations suffered by the colonists in the preceding year, there is found one of the books generally regarded as of extraordinary importance in an American library. If one is not disposed to esteem it highly as the first of that long-lived and hardy species of book, the New England sermon, there is still compensation to be found in the reflection that it is the most agreeable as well as the first of this type. Its real importance, however, lies



in the fact that it was the earliest printed source from which the friends of the colonists learned of their condition and progress after their experience of a year in the American wilderness. Three other New England reports of 1622 contend with it for this distinction, but the Stationers' Registers show that the Cushman *Sermon* was entered for publication on March 22, 1621/22, three months before the Mourt *Relation*, and four months before the *Briefe Relation* of the New England Council, while the internal evidence of the second edition of John Smith's *New Englands Trials* is clearly to the effect that this tract was still in process of composition four months after Cushman's little book had been licensed. These three fundamental sources of New England history have been on our shelves for over seventy years, and it was with supreme satisfaction that we were enabled, through Mr. Brown's generosity, to fill the gap caused by the absence from the group of the Cushman *Sermon*, in the sense of priority, certainly, the most noteworthy of them all.

The unusually fine copy of the book that we have secured, bound by Bedford in full red morocco, is known to bookmen as the "Charles Deane copy." It was from this volume that Charles Deane of Cambridge, of whose library it was one of the chief ornaments for forty years, made his facsimile reprint of the *Sermon*, published with a full introduction in an edition of sixty copies at Boston in 1870. From 1622 until 1854, the Deane copy lay no one knows where, but its location at all times during the past seventy years is a matter of open record. The list of its owners during this period is as follows:

<i>Owner</i>	<i>Date Sold</i>
Puttick & Simpson	May, 1854
E. A. Crowninshield	1859
Henry Stevens	1859
Charles Deane	1898
Dodd, Mead & Co.	1898
A. T. White (American Nugget Sale)	1920
A New York Collector	1920
Lathrop C. Harper	1924
John Carter Brown Library	—

The copy of the Cushman *Sermon* in the



Yale University Library is the only other example of the original edition in New England. There are known to exist all told only five or possibly six of these books, and when the Deane copy came into our possession, all recorded copies had passed out of private hands into the keeping of public institutions.

We were very much pleased when there was offered a copy of an unknown edition of Joannes Honter's little poetical treatise, the *Rudimenta Cosmographica*, described in its colophon as "Impressum in inclyta Transylvaniae Corona," and on its title-page as published in the year 1542. Interpreted, this means that the book was printed by Honter himself in his native city of Kronstadt in Rumania, where, as a means of forwarding the Reformation movement, he had introduced the press in 1533. This seems to be the only edition of the book printed on Honter's press, and no other copy than ours is recorded. The title is not entered in any of the usual bibliographies, nor is it mentioned in Emile Picot's *Coup d'œil sur l'histoire de la*



*typographie dans les pays roumains au XVI<sup>e</sup> siècle*, in which is presented an outline of the history of Honter's Kronstadt press.

Progress in the science of navigation was given so great an impetus by the discovery of America that from the beginning of the Library the collecting of works on this subject has been regarded as one of its legitimate lines. Of the five or six books of hydrographical interest added to the Library in the past year, three were of notable importance. When in 1569 Gerhard Mercator made the plane projection of the world which to-day forms a part of the general consciousness of things possessed by every literate person, there was heard no immediate tumult of applause. Indeed, the Mercator Projection became a practicable aid in pilotage only after thirty years, when Edward Wright, a mathematician of Caius College, Cambridge, issued a map and a book that are now seen to have provided a new starting-point for the science of navigation. Projected on the Mercator system, published with the Hakluyt of

1598–1600, Wright's world map attained immediate influence. It was spoken of by Shakespeare in *Twelfth Night* in 1602 as "the new map, with the augmentation of the Indies," and ironically enough it was known to many generations of bookmen as the Molyneux map, after the name of its probable engraver. In 1599, Wright issued his *Certain Errors in Navigation Detected and Corrected*. In this book he caused to march in review before his learned eye the whole science of sailing the sea. A second edition was published in 1607, and a third of especial desirability, because it was accompanied by a beautifully engraved world map on the Mercator projection, was brought out by Joseph Moxon, later royal hydrographer, in the year 1657. The addition of the first and third of these Wrights to our navigation section has appreciably strengthened our resources for the study of this long record of conflict between man's ingenuity and the vastness, the indifference and the capricious violence of the seas.



Another literary monument that reminds us of the burgeoning of interest in maritime matters that took place in England in the second half of the sixteenth century is the translation of Luc Waghenaeer's *Spieghel der Zeevaerdt*, undertaken by Anthony Ashley at the suggestion of the Lord High Admiral, Howard of Effingham. The original Dutch book, published in 1584, contained the first collection of sea charts ever printed. These were prefaced by a series of brief treatises on matters hydrographical, and each chart was accompanied by a set of sailing directions for the coast it portrayed. The *Mariner's Mirrour*, as the work was known in its English translation of 1588, is a beautiful volume with engraved title by Theodore de Bry and with charts by De Bry, Hondius and other "negligent gravers," as Ashley calls them. The copy that we have secured is practically uncut and contains the original volvelle with the legend "An Instrument Uranicall or Moveable Compass for the Starres." This feature is often found in fac-



simile even in copies belonging to famous libraries. So general did the use of the Wagghenaer and other books of its type become that the English form of its author's name passed into the language as their common designation, and for two hundred years the word "waggoner" was used in this generic sense by sailormen with no memory of its connotation. As late as the year 1775, the term is employed in Bernard Roman's *Concise Natural History of East and West Florida*, published in New York City in that year.

As long as interest in American origins continues, the question of pre-Columbian discoveries of America will be debated, sometimes with learning and zeal, often with zeal unhampered by scholarly impedimenta. Recently there have been put forth some shrewd arguments in favor of the thesis on anthropological, linguistic and archaeological grounds. We have watched a recurrence of interest in the subject during the past few years, and without prejudice, we have lately purchased a copy of the *Oratio* of Ferdinand

Valascus, envoy of Portugal, delivered to Pope Innocent VIII on December 9, 1485. We do not offer as an American reference the sentences in this oration that affirm the discovery and colonization years earlier by the Portuguese of ten islands in the Atlantic Ocean, but we believe that it is the sort of thing an investigator of pre-Columbian discoveries would expect to find on our shelves. It was printed in Rome by Stephen Plannck and it is entered in Hain \*15761, Proctor 3655, British Museum *Catalogue of Incunabula*, IV, 144. The book is found in only two other American libraries, and it is an interesting circumstance that our copy had been in the building less than a week when it was asked for by a visitor.

The earliest book on physical science to make its appearance in the western hemisphere was the *Physica Speculatio* of Alfonso Veracruz, published in Mexico City in the year 1557. One of the four recorded copies of this Mexican edition has long been in our collection, and when we learned that the



third edition of Salamanca, 1569, possessed an American interest other than that which is claimed for the first, we sought and happily soon found a copy of the book. On pages 220–225 of this enlarged edition appears a list of towns, harbors and fortresses on the two American coasts from Labrador to the Horn and thence northward to California. The latitude of each of these places is given, together with distances and directions from one to another. Our geographical section received another singularly interesting addition in the form of the *Atlante Novissimo*, an atlas published in Venice by Antonio Zatta in four volumes in the years 1775–1784. This beautiful atlas is not mentioned by Phillips nor does there seem to be a copy of it in the British Museum. Many of its eighteen North American maps, engraved during the Revolution, contain legends that refer to recent military and naval engagements. It has been pointed out that, like so many others, the cartographer who compiled these maps referred for his prototype to the



Mitchell Map of the British Colonies in North America, published in 1755.

Since the day of the wise Greek's pronouncement on the honor of writing a nation's songs, it has been a commonplace of knowledge that the vocal and musical expression of a people provide first-hand material for the historian of cultural development. We have secured in the past year the nucleus of a collection of sheet music, consisting of 105 pieces, published in Boston, New York and Philadelphia in the decade 1790 to 1800. The subject of music publishing in this country has not yet had the last word said about it in spite of the courageous beginning made in 1905 by O.G. Sonneck in his *Bibliography of Early Secular American Music*.

The catalogue of an English bookseller enabled us to obtain a number of interesting tracts relating to American trade and other colonial matters of the early eighteenth century. So much has been said at various times about our great rarities, our museum

pieces such as the Columbus Letters, the Champlain Manuscript, the Maggiolo Atlas, the *Libretto*, the Waldseemüller Map and the Bay Psalm Book for example, that our possession of the lesser material is often overlooked by the investigator. One of the distinctive features of the John Carter Brown Library, however, is that it contains not only the great and awe-inspiring items of Americana, the breath takers, but that side by side on the shelves with these are found thousands of relatively insignificant pamphlets that by their number and inclusiveness form one of the richest possible sources for historical investigation. In the additions made to the Library, these humble, but generally vital, contributions to a wide range of subjects are kept in mind as of equal importance in research with the books of outstanding individual interest.

When new bibliographies of American subjects appear, it is our practice to check them with the view, among others, of testing our strength in these separate fields. For



this purpose we have recently gone through Henry R. Wagner's *Spanish Southwest*, with especial attention to the books that, because of unusual interest or rarity, were "located" by the author in various American and European libraries. We found in our collection, counting two recent purchases, eighty-eight of these titles, or, stated in more specific terms, forty per cent of the important printed material relating to Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and California. Here is a smaller percentage than we like, and it is our purpose to add to this group of titles at every opportunity. The books that Mr. Wagner listed are seen to be widely distributed among European and American libraries, however, and small as our collection of this material is, it yet contains a greater percentage of the printed books relating to the Spanish Southwest than is found in any other public or private library on the two continents.

Last October George A. Plimpton of New York gave an address in the Library on the subject of "The Education of Shakespeare



illustrated by the School Books of his Time.” As a complement to the selection of treasures that Mr. Plimpton brought with him, we placed in the exhibition cases some of our copies of notable works in English literature and a representative showing of early American school books. On November 29, the Association of Eastern Historical Society Librarians met in Providence and were entertained at the Library, where we had on view a group of books that included in general the promotion literature and foundation tracts of the original colonies. Later in the winter an exhibition of early American scientific books was placed in the cases, and this was followed in February by a collection of works notable in the history of navigation. During Commencement Week a selection of recent accessions was displayed combined with some of the outstanding pieces of Americana that old graduates remember and always ask to see on their occasional visits. These were replaced by an exhibition of Bibles, arranged by request in celebration

of the four hundredth anniversary of the printing of Tyndale's version of the New Testament.

The staff has been employed in the preparation of copy for the forthcoming Part I, Volume III of the printed Catalogue, in the accessioning and cataloguing of current purchases, in the making of a shelf list and a chronological list of the collection, and in research work in response to almost daily requests from correspondents. The only change in the personnel has been the appointment of Miss Dorothy Henderson Gray to the position of secretary made vacant by the resignation of Miss Alice Adams. The routine of copying the *Newport Mercury* for the years 1780 to 1783 has been faithfully carried on by Joseph McCoid, the photostat operator. Four hundred and seventy positive prints covering these years were sent in the spring to each of the ten subscribing libraries. The copying of the *Newport Mercury* is being continued, and in addition we have taken subscriptions for the reproduction, under-



taken in conjunction with the New York Public Library and the Maryland Historical Society, of the fifty-five known copies of the first *Maryland Gazette*, issued by William Parks of Annapolis from 1727 to 1734. One of the rarest of American newspapers, this was the seventh in the colonies to attain regular publication over a term of years and the first newspaper of any sort to be published south of Pennsylvania. Other work carried out in the photostat department has been of the usual character. In all, two hundred and five separate pieces ranging in size from single sheets to complete books of two hundred or more pages, were copied for various libraries and individuals. In response to a radiogram we were able to supply a German investigator with a photostat copy of an important broadside ten days after his message was sent from Berlin.

Gifts were made to the collection during the past year by the following persons:

American Geographical Society  
Geoffroy Atkinson



Boston Public Library  
Mrs. Harold Brown  
John Nicholas Brown  
Brown University Library  
Edward Caldwell  
James Franklin Collins  
G. W. R. Conway  
Verner Winslow Crane  
Louis H. Dielman  
William R. Dorman  
Explorer's Club, New York  
Worthington Chauncey Ford  
Howard J. Hall  
Lathrop C. Harper  
Mrs. George M. Howell  
John Rylands Library  
William Vail Kellen  
Library of Congress  
Leonard L. Mackall  
William Gwinn Mather  
José Toribio Medina  
Percival Merritt  
William Davis Miller  
The Newberry Library  
New England Society in the City of New York  
Charles Lemuel Nichols  
Providence Public Library  
Rhode Island Historical Society  
Henry R. Wagner  
Lawrence C. Wroth

In accordance with custom, the list of facsimile reprints of rare American books issued during the year by the Massachusetts Historical Society finds below its usual place of publication. The titles marked with an asterisk were copied from originals in the possession of this Library; those marked with a dagger were represented in our collection but were copied from examples in other institutions:

116. Dati. Storia della inuentione delle nuoue insule di Channaria indiane tracte duna pistola di Xpofano cholombo . . . Rome [XV de giunio], 1493.
117. Relaçam verdadeira dos trabalhos q̃ ho gouernador dõ Fernãdo de souto z certos fidalgos portuguese<sup>s</sup> passarom no descobrimẽto da prouincia da Frolida. Evora, 1557.
118. Acte d'Association . . . Paris, 1651.
119. Relaçam verdadeira da Tomada das Prac,as Que na America fizeraõ os Francezes aos Inglezes, . . . Lisboa : [1755.]
- \*120. Accords-Puncta / welcher gestalt Am 8. Septembr. st. u. 1664 Neu-Niederland an die Engländer. . .
121. Cartier. Brief recit, & succincte narration, de la nauigation faicte es ysles de Canada, . . . Paris, 1545.

122. Penn. Information and Direction to Such Persons as are inclined to America, . . . 1684.
123. Albenino. Verdadera relacion: delo sucedido enlos Reynos eprouincias dl Peru . . . Seville, 1549.
124. Relaçam do Combate, Que entre si tiveraõ tres Naus de guerra Inglezas, . . . Lisboa, 1755.
- \*125. Johnson. Relação De huma batalha, succedida no campo de Lake Giorge. Lisboa, 1757.
126. Goodall. The tryall of Travell . . . London, 1630.
127. Fontaine. La Description des Terres trovees de nostre Temps . . . Lyon, 1559.
- †128. Lettre d'un Habitant de Louisbourg, Contenant une Relation exacte & circonstanciée de la Prise de l'Isle-Royale, par les Anglais. Quebec, 1745.
- †129. Noticia certa da grande Batalha, que houve na America entre os Francezes, e Inglezes, . . . Lisboa, 1756.
- \*130. Noticia Verdadeira da Guerra da America entre os Francezes, e Inglezes, . . . [1757.]
- †131. Nicholl. An Houre Glasse of Indian Newes. . . . London, 1607.
- †132. The Trials Of Eight Persons Indited for Piracy &c. . . . Boston, 1718.
133. Davis. The Worldes Hydrographical Discription . . . London, 1595.



134. Lettres patentes dv Roy, . . . pour l'Etablissement des Colonies dans la Terre Ferme de l'Amerique. [Paris, 1651.]
135. Segunda Parte da Relaçam do Notavel Combate sucedido Nos Mares da America Septentrional . . . Lisboa, 1755.
136. Monsalve. Redvcion Vniversal de todo el Pirv, . . . [1604.]
137. Virginia and Maryland. Or, The Lord Baltamore's printed Case, . . . London, 1655.
138. Hortop. The Rare Trauailes of Job Hortop, an Englishman, . . . London, 1591.
139. Hubbard. A Monumental Gratitude attempted, . . . New-London, 1727.

The value of this series to the investigator was brought home to us lately in the study that the Library staff made of the colonization tracts relating to the Royville settlement of Guiana in 1652. Four of the pamphlets that were essential to a proper study of the subject were in the Bibliothèque Nationale, one was in the British Museum and one in our own collection. Thanks to this series of reproductions there were at hand facsimiles of all the tracts except that one of which we possessed the original. The value of the se-

ries becomes increasingly clear to the subscribing libraries.

WILLIAM HERBERT PERRY FAUNCE

NATALIE BAYARD BROWN

WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN

CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

*Committee of Management*





FOUR NEW TITLES RELATING TO  
SIR FRANCIS DRAKE

THE four relations that deal with episodes in the life of Sir Francis Drake, entered below in the chronological order of the events they narrate, were given to the Library in the past year by John Nicholas Brown of Providence. They are of particular interest in that they are accurate contemporary accounts, that they represent the attitude of the continental and Latin Catholic toward the English Protestant champion, and that three of them at least are unknown in other copies. When read in the order of their appearance, the three relations of the year 1596 produce an effect of oncoming doom that reaches its climax in the death of the great protagonist of the English Empire in America.

The author of the three Italian accounts, who may have been simply a translator of current Spanish *relaciones*, was Bernardino Beccari, whose business in Rome from 1596 to 1600 seems to have been that of a news

writer and publisher. For this period the catalogues of the British Museum and the Bibliothèque Nationale and the Tross catalogue of 1875 show under his name six titles of the same character as our Drakes. In these six *plaquettes* the affairs of Hungary, Turkey, Rumania, Flanders, Spain, England, Ireland and Italy are presented to the cosmopolitan Roman world by our industrious peddler of news. Of the nine known relations bearing his name, only one copy of each is recorded.

Brief Discovrs tovchant le Svcces des Entreprinses Nagveres attempte par les Anglois en Espagne, & Portugal, au moys de May l'An, M.D.LXXXIX. [ORNAMENT.] A Anvers, Chez Ioachim Trognæsius. Anno, M.D.LXXXIX.

Sm. 8vo. A-B<sup>4</sup>; pages [1-16]; page [1]: title as above, verso blank; pages [3-16]: text; page [16]: "Fin.," followed by "Nihil continet quod militet contra Catholicam fidem. Datum 9. October. 1589." [signed]: "Michael Bruegel Canonicus ecclesi. Cathedralis. B. Mariae Antverpiensis."

This is an account of the Norris and Drake expedition against the coasts of Spain in 1589, the strategical "counter Armada" that prevented further aggressiveness on the part of Philip. The authorship is



not known, but the information seems to have been furnished the writer by "un prebtre anglois" who "escript ces nouvelles de Lisbonne." There is a copy in the British Museum, but the title is not generally recognized as having Drake interest. Our copy is unbound and has been so cropped by an earlier binder that the page numbers have disappeared.

### BECCARI, BERNARDINO.

Relatione del Svccesso dell' Armata d' Inghilterra, Condotta da Francesco Drac, & da Giouanni Achines Generali, a S. Giouanni di Porto Ricco nella nuoua Spagna, il di 23. di Nouembre 1595. Publicato per Bernardino Beccari alla Minerua. [PRINTER'S DEVICE.] Con Licenza de Svperiori. In Roma, Appresso Nicolò Mutij. 1596. [COLOPHON:] In Roma, Appresso Nicolo Mutij. M.D.XCVI.

Sm. 8vo. A<sup>4</sup>; 4 unnumbered leaves; page [1]: title, as above; pages [2-8]: text, with heading and ornamental initial; page [8]: colophon.

The first of the Beccari tracts carries the Drake-Hawkins expedition of 1595 to November 23, the morrow of the unsuccessful assault on Porto Rico. The death of Sir John Hawkins, who is hardly recognized in the title and text as Giovanni Achines, is included in the relation. It was published sometime after February 14, 1596, the date mentioned in the relation as that of the safe arrival of the plate fleet in Spain. Our copy is bound in imitation leather, and is probably that offered in Hiersemann's Catalogue, No. 476, March, 1920.



—Avviso del Svccesso dell' Armata Inglese Nel voler tentare l' impresa di Panama nel Perù. Doue s' intende la perdita che hà fatto, & il numero de morti. Con altri auuisi delle cose d' Hibernia. Publicato per Bernardino Beccari alla Minerua. [PRINTER'S DEVICE.] In Roma, Appresso Nicolo Mutij. 1596. Con Licenza de' Svperiori. [COLOPHON:] In Roma, appresso Nicolo Mutij. 1596.

Sm. 8vo. [A<sup>4</sup>]; 4 leaves probably unnumbered, but so cut down as to make this uncertain; page [1]: title as above, verso blank; pages [3–8]: text, with heading and ornamental initial; page [8]: colophon.

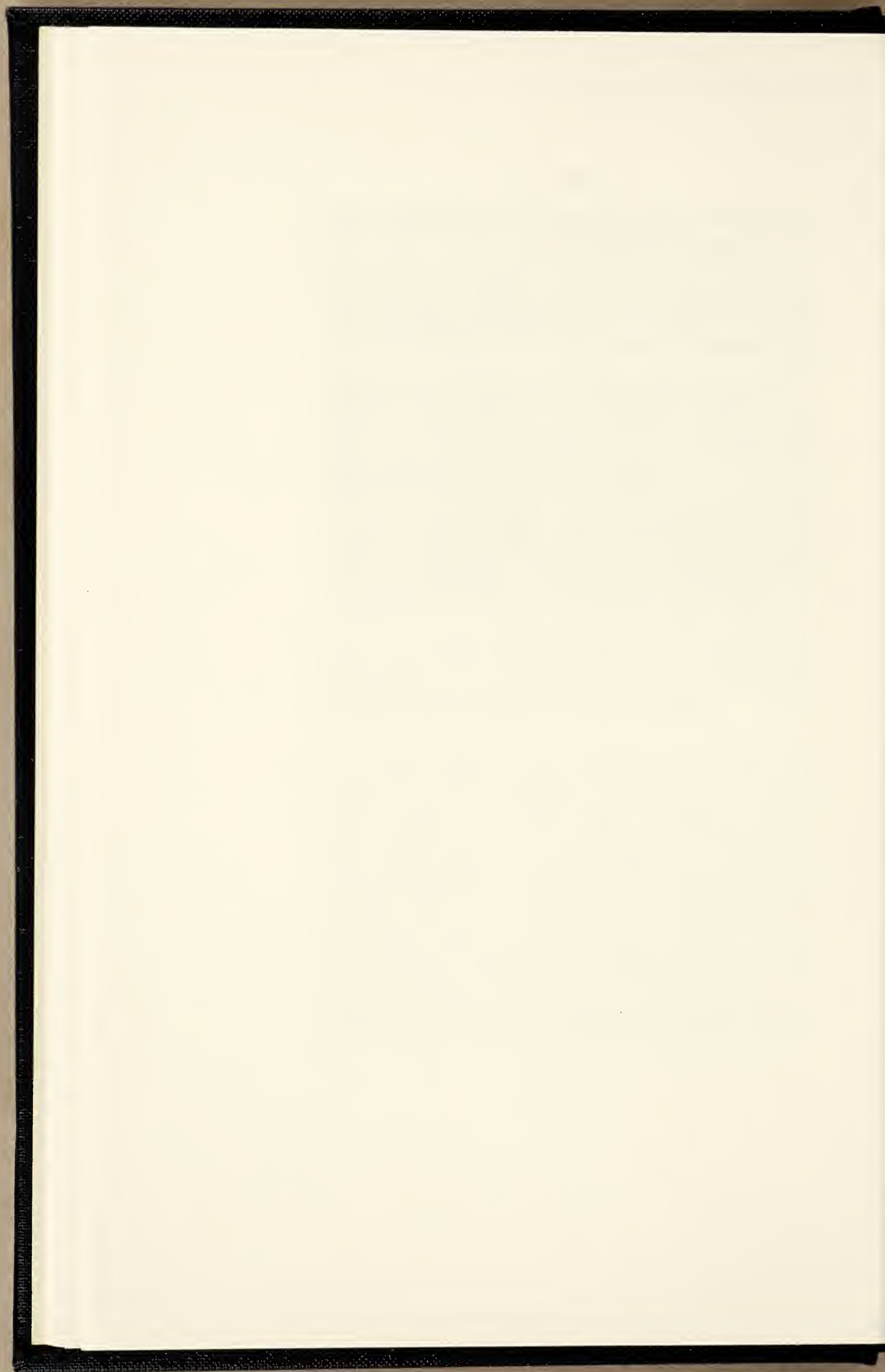
The second of Beccari's Drake bulletins relates the failure of the expedition at Nombre de Dios and in the movement against Panama. This copy, bound in old gilt boards, is doubtless that which appeared in Bulletin No. 6, May, 1922, of L'Art Ancien.

—Avviso della morte di Francesco Drac, & del mal successo dell' armata Inglese, poiche partì dal Nome di Dio. Doue s' intēde come, & in qual luoco detta Armata fu giunta dall' Armata del Re Catolico, & il combattimento che fecero alli II. del mese di Marzo 1596. Publicato per Bernardino Beccari da Sacile alla Minerua. [ORNAMENT.] Con Licenza de' Svperiori. In Roma, Appresso Nicolo Mutij.

M.D.XCVI. [COLOPHON:] In Roma Appresso Nicolo Mutij. 1596.

Sm. 8vo. [A<sup>4</sup>]; 4 leaves, probably unnumbered; page [1]: title as above, verso blank; pages [3-8]: text, with heading; page [8]: "Laus Deo." and colophon.

The third tract concludes the tragedy of "Francesco Drac, chiamato volgarmente il Drago." The ending was a happy one for Beccari and his readers. The "Laus Deo" on page 8 concludes the account of the failure of the expedition and of the death of the heretics Drake and Hawkins, who instead of the gold of the new world had found death. Our copy, bound in brown imitation leather, is probably that which was offered in Hiersemann's Catalogue, No. 476, March, 1920.





JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1926



PROVIDENCE

1926

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President William Herbert Perry Faunce, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, William Vail Kellen, Charles Lemuel Nichols, M.D., and Daniel Berkeley Updike. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and for the succeeding years have been printed separately.*

THE Committee of Management of the John Carter Brown Library presents to the Corporation of Brown University the following report for the year ending June 30, 1926, which includes a financial statement, comment on the work of the Library and a description of some of the principal accessions.

The cost of administering the Library to June 30, 1926, has been:

<i>Binding</i>		\$182.00
<i>Books, Manuscripts, Maps, etc.</i>		11,142.50
<i>Building</i>		
<i>Care of</i>	\$777.34	
<i>Electricity</i>	99.48	
<i>Heating</i>	<u>1,624.49</u>	2,501.31
<i>Library Supplies, etc.</i>		971.06
<i>Photostat</i>		1,058.28
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		464.05
<i>Salaries and Assistance</i>		<u>9,530.92</u>
<i>Total expenditures</i>		\$25,850.12
<i>Less receipts</i>		
<i>Catalogues sold</i>	\$92.00	
<i>Photostat</i>	1,600.34	
<i>Publications sold</i>	<u>52.40</u>	1,744.74
		<u>\$24,105.38</u>



The Endowment Fund stands on the Comptroller's books at \$488,533.22. The income for the year, including funds in hand of \$3905.57 and a gift from John Nicholas Brown of Providence, has been \$24,581.30, leaving a balance of \$475.92.

The use of the Library during the past year has been much the same in character and extent as in the previous years of its history. About sixteen hundred persons visited the building to look at the exhibits, to listen to talks by members of the staff, or to engage in historical and bibliographical investigation. The one hundred and thirty research workers who used the collection were interested in a range of subjects that included early American music, tobacco, the Stamp Act, American journalism, various phases of the history of individual colonies, the ritual of the colonial religious establishments studied in relation to the architecture of their churches, the West Indian sugar trade, map making, the Mathers, English liturgies and

colonial typography. Bibliographical studies have been undertaken in various aspects of American history, in early European book illustration and in the collation of the First Folio of Shakespeare. Our possession of that famous and very lovely book, *Boccaccio's De La Ruine des Nobles Hommes et Femmes*, printed in Bruges by Colard Mansion in 1476, brought a scholar here from a distant city for a day of study that could have been carried out in only one other American library, and that at the other side of the continent. In addition to the work carried on by investigators in the building, many inquiries were received from persons at a distance. Some three hundred letters that required research on the part of the staff were written to correspondents in various parts of this country, of Europe and of Spanish America. The giving and, happily, the acquiring of bibliographical information has gone on steadily throughout the year

As the Library becomes larger and approaches more nearly an always unattainable



completeness, the interest that accompanies the purchase of books increases in degree. Especially is this true when we are successful in securing titles needed to fill long existing vacancies in the collection. The emotion aroused in these cases must be something akin to the joy that is felt in heaven over the sinner that repents, for books that have eluded the yearning search of generations seem indeed to possess many qualities of the recalcitrant children of men. Because of this peculiar interest it is as something more than mere book buying that we regard our addition to the Library this year of four hundred and ten titles, a great many of them purchased with the conscious intention of rendering more exact the relationships that exist in the finely integrated categories of our century old collection of Americana.

Thirty-two of the books added to the collection were in the form of gifts from friends of the Library ; the remainder were secured by purchase from booksellers and individuals in twenty different cities from Berlin west-



ward to Los Angeles. By the liberality of John Nicholas Brown of Providence we were able to purchase four items that we should have found it impossible to secure without his aid. Specifically these were the *Filson Map of Kentucke*; *A Treaty between Pennsylvania and the Indians of Ohio*, printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1748; *The Charter of the City of New York*, printed by John Peter Zenger in 1735; and the *Copie de la Lettre de Mr. de Montcalm*, Paris, 1758. Each of these titles is of such a character as to require special comment.

In 1784, there was published in Wilmington, Delaware, the book known as *The Discovery, Settlement and present State of Kentucke*, written by John Filson, an explorer, surveyor and promoter of immigration who afterwards was killed by the Indians of the country he described. Its narrative and descriptive portions were compiled from the personal observations and experiences of its author and from information that he took down from the lips of such notable pioneers

as Daniel Boone and James Harrod. Probably the saying concerning Filson that "he could ask more questions and answer fewer than any man of his day" was not originally uttered as a compliment, but at any rate the quality of inquisitiveness remembered as one of his characteristics served well his own and later generations. The tales of the Dark and Bloody Ground that most adult Americans learned in childhood were first given record and publication in the Filson book. Except in the estimation of the pedant it matters little whether they are exact and well-documented history: they are for all time part of the epic material of the nation.

The title-page of the Filson *Discovery* describes a map of Kentucky as illustrating the book. This map became so rare at one time that its very existence was doubted by collectors and bookmen, but the gradual uncovering of the treasures of great American collections has brought to light at least six copies of the first topographical representation of Kentucky. Filson's book was printed in Wil-



mington and the map that was to accompany it was engraved and printed in Philadelphia. Though sold together as one work the two pieces were not bound by the publishers within the same covers, a method of publication that accounts at once for the later rarity of the map. Until this year our collection was among the many that possessed a copy of Filson's book but lacked the important map. The determination some time ago of a well-known collector to narrow the field of his interest made it possible for us to secure the last copy of the map known to remain in private ownership, and by doing this to heal one more distressing wound in the side of the collection. An imperfect book has a lodestone quality: sooner or later it draws to itself the part that accident or one of the several forms of human stupidity, or cupidity, has severed from it. Only last autumn we completed three fragmentary books of Mexican linguistic interest that had been in the Library for half a century waiting to be made perfect.



The Filson Map is unquestionably one of the most interesting of American topographical productions. To begin with, it was issued in the interests of the colonization of Kentucky, then a far frontier overhung by the haze of mystery and romance. Its designer's indebtedness for information to Daniel Boone, the portrayal in it of Indian trails, of farmsteads, salt licks, mills and fortified houses, its designations of good grazing land, of canebrakes, of potential cities, all these elements give it a pleasant earthiness and common-sense utility that make it memorable as one of the choicest among the human documents that mark the surge of westward expansion. The copy we have secured is a fine example of the map in a state intermediate between the first and second, with a few manuscript additions to its nomenclature in the hand of an early owner. An interesting bibliographical account of the map and a facsimile were published by P. Lee Phillips in *The First Map of Kentucky*, Washington, 1908.

On the 8th day of July, 1758, the English

force under General Abercrombie was repulsed from Ticonderoga by the French under the leadership of the Marquis de Montcalm. Following the series of French successes during the preceding two years—Forts Oswego, George and William Henry—and coming just before the capture by the English of Louisburg, Frontenac, du Quesne, Niagara and Quebec, Montcalm's victory at Ticonderoga seems to have been the culmination of the French military power in America. His official report of the victory, with its list of casualties among the officers of the French force, was printed in Paris soon afterwards in a two leaf news sheet under the title *Copie de la Lettre de Mr. de Montcalm*. The generation that remembers a mysterious figure keeping midnight tryst with an Indian chief beneath the walls of Fort William Henry, a figure clad in white and gold with the insignia of the order of St. Louis gleaming on his breast, this generation that read Cooper never quite loses its sense of a certain heroic mystery about the person of Mont-



calm. The satisfaction of having procured the report of the romantic general on his last success is not at all lessened by our failure to discover the existence elsewhere of another printed copy of the relation. Happily, too, the copy we have secured is in perfect condition, just as it left the printer's hands.

One of the best known stories in American cultural history is that of the trial of John Peter Zenger, the New York printer who was charged with libel by Governor Cosby. The acquittal of Zenger, besides marking an era in legal practice, is generally said to have established the liberty of the press in America. Because of the fame he has acquired as the protagonist of a great principle, books printed by this second New York printer, ugly though most of them are, have attained the esteem of collectors of many kinds. Isaiah Thomas said of Zenger that he was a good workman and a scholar. Later writers contend that he was neither the one nor the other, but now and then certainly he had his fine moments as a craftsman. One of these was



when in 1735 he printed *The Charter of the City of New York*, the book that most nearly entitles him to Thomas's praise. The copy of the *Charter* that the Library has secured is tall and well preserved, and in addition to its interest as an issue of Zenger's press it has of course great importance in our collection of early New York material. It is bound in a very unusual early paper stamped originally in gold with birds and beasts and fishes, a cover that forms by no means the least interesting feature of the volume in the estimation of bookmen.

When the *Bibliography of the English Treaties with the Indians* was published by Henry F. De Puy in 1917, it was seen that our collection, though characteristically containing some of the rarest of the series, was surpassed numerically by several other libraries in the possession of these important and interesting sources of colonial history. We were happy this year in being able to add to the number a fine copy of *A Treaty between the President and Council of the Province of*

*Pennsylvania and the Indians of Ohio, held at Philadelphia, November 13, 1747, De Puy No. 26, printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1748.* There are few colonial source materials that have greater historical and literary interest than the series of treaties between the people of the middle colonies and the Indians of the Six Nations, especially those in which Conrad Weiser, forest diplomat, acted as go-between and interpreter. If the "noble red man" ever really wore the habiliments of nobility, it was on the occasions when his oratory and his shrewd statesmanship were called into play. In these formal conferences with the white people he conducted himself in the grand manner. One reads with a quickened imagination the poetical, figurative language of the sachems and observes with all the interest of a neophyte at a mystery the stately ceremonial of the interchange of belts of wampum, the symbolic burial of the dead, the ritual taking away of grief from the hearts of the afflicted and the cleansing of blood from the council seats of the nations.



The vigor and directness of the language, its simple, rustic imagery, have a charm that is too often lacking from the studied oratory of the polite races. Says one sachem to the Governor of Pennsylvania: "... you desired me to Holloo loud, and give notice of it to all the Indians round about. I have spoke loud, and raised my Voice, and all the Indians have heard me, as far as the Twightwees, and have regarded it, and are now come to this Place. . . . According to our usual Custom, I with this string wipe the Dust and Sweat off your Face, and clear your Eyes, and pick the Briars out of your Legs; and desire you will pull the Briars out of the Legs of the Indians that are come here, and anoint one of them with your healing Oil, and I will anoint the other." And so it goes, sonorous and lofty English, full of passion, full of poetry. The English observe the same ceremonial in replying and the Indians receive each laying down of a belt with the full-throated antiphonal "cry of approbation," the U-huy and Yo-ha of a hundred savage throats. Both the teach-



ers of literature and the teachers of history could do worse than put their students to reading examples of this neglected literary form, this truly American type brought into being through the friction of two alien races crowding each other for the same soil, through the passion of hard living men animated on the one hand by the fear of poverty and extinction; on the other by the need of land and of security from attack.

In October, 1765, delegates from nine of the colonies met in congress in New York for the purpose of discussing the Stamp Act and of preparing petitions to King and Parliament for its repeal. An old writer said admiringly of the delegates in this congress that "they cast behind them the cold maxims of prudence, and nobly resolved to systematize an opposition to the growing tyranny of the mother country." Yet for some reason, important as were the results of their deliberations and of the petitions that they sent to England, the proceedings were printed in only one American city, and printed there nearly

a year after the dissolution of the meeting. It was from the press of Jonas Green of Annapolis that there was published in September, 1766, some seven months after the repeal of the Stamp Act, the *Proceedings of the Congress at New York*. From the fact that the journal in this form has appended to it the financial statement of the Maryland delegation and a letter to Charles Garth, the Maryland colonial agent in England, one assumes that it was published by the delegates as an exhibit or report to the Assembly that was to convene in November of that year. In the *Maryland Historical Magazine* for September, 1911, are published from the originals two letters from Charles Garth to the delegates in reply to the printed letter just mentioned. The Garth letters in this form have been placed with the fine copy of the *Proceedings* that the Library has secured, and together they form an important addition to our material of the Revolutionary period. The *Proceedings* was reprinted in London in 1767, and much later, in Baltimore in 1827,



Hezekiah Niles printed this journal from a manuscript copy in his *Principles and Acts of the Revolution in America*. This pamphlet provides the Library with one more excellent specimen of the work of Jonas Green, the Annapolis printer, in whose productions are found examples of some of the finest typographical craftsmanship of the colonies.

The Library has been able to secure in the past year a number of other books of particular interest. One of these was *A Letter from New England*, written and published in 1682 by an unknown J. W., one of those anonymous scribblers, who, to use the words of a much tried colonial governor of a later day, "may throw Dirt in the Dark" without the risk of losing their reputations. The writing of this pamphlet was occasioned by the Quo Warranto just then brought against the Massachusetts charter. Its purpose was to allay any sentiment of sympathy that might be felt by the English dissenters for their coreligionists in Massachusetts. Emerging from its slander and scurrility there was



just enough truth to render uneasy those whom it concerned, and enough too, it should be said, to commend its perusal to the social historian of the present day. The nature of its invective, moreover, furnishes delight to the unregenerate. This pamphlet was reprinted in reduced facsimile in 1905 as a part of the second publication of the Club for Colonial Reprints.

Two other Massachusetts titles of importance were among the recent purchases. John Norman's *Boston Directory* of 1789, with the map of the city, is one of that class of books regarded not very respectfully when in current use, but of interest to many persons from many standpoints a century and a half later. This book has especial value, furthermore, as the earliest of the Boston directories. A copy of the *Journal of the House of Representatives of Massachusetts-Bay* for the memorable year 1769, bearing the autograph of James Otis, is another acquisition that we can look upon with satisfaction. The very rare *Extracts of Treatises on Stage Plays*,

published in Philadelphia in 1754, compiled from the animadversions of the Italian writer, the Prince de Conti, represents the pietistic point of view of a group of unnamed Philadelphia worthies. From the sale of a private collection we secured a copy of Bernard Romans's *A Narrative of the Troubles in the Netherlands*, written and published in Hartford in two volumes in 1778-1782. In a library of Americana this book possesses an enduring sentimental value inasmuch as it was written with the declared purpose of encouraging the Americans in the dark days of the Revolution. A piece of general as well as of local interest was the two sheets containing the non-importation agreement entered into in 1769 by some forty-three merchants and other inhabitants of Maryland. A copy of the original Fishkill edition of *A Collection of Papers Relative to Half-Pay*, known briefly as "the Newburgh Addresses," was notable among other Revolutionary rarities added to the collection. Herman Daggett's *The Rights of Animals. An Oration delivered at the Com-*



*mencement of Providence-College September 7, 1791*, has a special local interest in Brown University and unusual importance as an early contribution to the literature of humanitarianism in America. These features of the book were discussed by Benjamin C. Clough in an article in the *Providence Journal* for July 14, 1926. The two volumes of Arscot's *Some Considerations Relating to the Present State of the Christian Religion*, the first printed by Benjamin Franklin in 1732 and the second by Andrew Bradford in 1738, were brought together and placed on our shelves, a very unusual relationship in which to find these two books.

It is easy to see from the character of the titles described in the foregoing paragraphs that the Library has been following the definite policy of confining its purchases as largely as possible to the printed material of the eighteenth century, especially to the material of the second half of the century, called by a rough classification, the Revolutionary Period. It has been supposed by others and



rather taken for granted by ourselves that our collection was less strong than it should be in the works of this period. The supposition may be true, but nevertheless our shelves contain an amazingly large proportion of the titles of the Revolutionary period that come up for sale. Out of a list of 700 titles recently submitted, we lacked only 92, or one-eighth of the whole. When the well-known Williams Collection of Revolutionary material was put up at auction last spring, it was found that we needed from it a very much smaller proportion than this, and of an English list recently offered, we lacked only six out of seventy-five titles. In spite of this showing, we intend to continue the strengthening of the eighteenth century division of the collection until we feel satisfied of its relative equality with the other departments of the Library.

It must not be thought, however, that we are neglecting other fields of the Library's interest. Thirty-two Spanish American titles have been purchased, and an equal number of imprints from the Ephrata Monastery and

other Pennsylvania German presses were secured from the collection of Walter Sylvester Hertzog of Los Angeles, California. Twenty-one titles of French American interest, some of them notable for rarity, have likewise been added to the Library. Thirty-one loose American maps were bought, and with them a world map on the circum-polar projection published by Louis de Mayerne-Turquet in 1648. We hope to secure some day a copy of that rare *Discours sur la Carte Universelle* in which the author explained the novel cartographical ideas displayed graphically in his map.

Of the Spanish American books added to the collection, three related to those parts of New Spain now included in the United States. Last year we reported the possession of eighty-eight of the titles recorded in H. W. Wagner's bibliography, *The Spanish Southwest*, and vaunted ourselves somewhat as owning more of the printed material on this subject than was to be found in any other collection examined by the compiler. The



addition to our titles of numbers 114, 126 and 157 of Mr. Wagner's bibliography indicates our determination to enrich further the resources of the Library in this field, already made notable by our possession of the manuscript *Diario* of Pedro Font's overland journey to California in 1776.

In this day of "early American" in furniture, paintings, houses and china dogs we find ourselves out of countenance now and then when we are not able to produce copies of any of the American printed manuals of house building and carpentry. When an article in the Eames Tribute volume by Alexander J. Wall gave the location of all the recorded copies of the known treatises on these subjects and failed to mention the John Carter Brown Library, we were vexed to find that the omission was justified by the actual conditions. The Library has none of these works and they very rarely come into the hands of booksellers. Sooner or later we shall be able to find some of them, but in the meantime, to satisfy the demands of those who



come to us seeking the sources from which the colonial builder drew his inspiration, we have secured a number of their prototypes in the form of certain representative English architectural books of the period. They comprise a noble copy of the *Vitruvius Britannicus* and copies of the works of such well-known writers and designers as Inigo Jones, Batty Langley and Morris. These volumes were from the library of the celebrated blue stocking, Mrs. Elizabeth Vesey, and bore the bookplate of her husband, Colonel Agmondisham Vesey. The number and fine quality of the plates with which these architectural books are illustrated gives them a distinction all their own, quite aside from their practical value in the collection.

The publications of each year add to the number of special bibliographies that aid us in our daily work. The past winter was notable in this respect in that Charles Evans resumed with volume nine, containing titles for 1793-1794, the publication of his *American Bibliography*, the first volume of the work to

be issued since 1914. The publication of a volume of "Evans" is an event of extraordinary importance in the lives of the many library workers and students who make constant use of the work for assistance that cannot be obtained from any other book of reference. José Toribio Medina has put the world of bookmen in his debt once more by the publication in two volumes of his *Diccionario de Anónimos y Seudónimos Hispano-americanos*, Buenos Aires, 1924. We have received also volume four of the *Manual del Librero Hispano-Americano*, compiled by Antonio Palau y Dulcet, of Barcelona, a work that is proving increasingly useful as it approaches completion.

Two of the Library's supposedly unique printed pieces have been published in facsimile during the past year. *Typographia, an Ode on Printing*, written by John Markland and printed by William Parks in Williamsburg in 1730, has long been cherished as one of the choicest of our lesser possessions. It comprises the first American contribution



to the literature of printing and contains in itself matter of bibliographical interest. During the past year it was reproduced in facsimile by Edward Lee Stone of Roanoke, Virginia, with an introduction by Earl Gregg Swem, librarian of William and Mary College. The typesetting, done by Mr. Stone himself, the photo-engraving, Mr. Swem's introduction and indeed the whole spirit of the enterprise were of such a character as to give definite satisfaction to us as owners of the original. The two leaves entitled *Pragmatica sobre los diez Dias del Año*, printed in Lima in 1584 and regarded as the earliest issue from the printing-press in South America, were printed in facsimile with an introduction by Douglas C. McMurtrie in *Ars Typographica* for January, 1926. The reproduction was made from our copy of the *Pragmatica*, the only one recorded, and with Mr. McMurtrie's commentary it will be issued in separate form as a publication of the Library. Both of these reprints, the *Typographia*



and the *Pragmatica*, will be added to the list of books that we have for sale.

The photographic department of the Library has been especially active in the past months. Joseph McCoid, who operates the photostat machine, has made and distributed in the course of the year almost six thousand prints, consisting of copies of books, documents and newspapers. Notable in the work of this department was the reproduction of all the remaining numbers of the first *Maryland Gazette*, published by William Parks of Annapolis from 1727 to 1734. The negatives of the fifty-five known issues of this early American newspaper were brought together from three different sources and positives were made for twenty-four subscribing libraries. The facsimile reproduction of files of newspapers is likely to become more and more a part of our regular work in proportion as appreciation of the service increases among other libraries. The copying of our manuscript Maya Dictionary for the use of the archaeologists at work on the Chichen Itzá

Project in Yucatan has meant the photographing of 1320 pages in addition to the expenditure of a great deal of time in cutting and mounting the negatives. The work of copying the *Newport Mercury* goes steadily towards its conclusion.

The Library has received visits from the graduating classes of two of the principal library schools in the country and from various classes brought in by members of the teaching staff of Brown University and of the local schools. A group of members of the Providence Plantations Club were received early in the spring and shown some of the more notable rarities of the collection. The New England History Teachers Association visited the Library in the course of their convention in Providence. On March 6, Mr. Charles Sisson of London University addressed an audience composed of members of the faculty and friends of the University on the subject of the manuscripts of the time of Shakespeare. For all of these occasions appropriate exhibitions of books were arranged.



Some of the subjects of other exhibitions were the Bible, in commemoration of the four hundredth anniversary in 1925 of the printing of Tyndale's New Testament; Seven Hundred Years of Book Illustration; and the Political Literature of 1776.

The gradual increase in the size of the Library has made it more and more difficult to use the books to the best advantage with the present inadequate catalogue. Accordingly the Committee of Management has determined to recatalogue the entire collection on the basis of the author and subject system employed generally by libraries in which intensive work is expected to be done. A beginning has already been made on this task of bringing to view resources of the Library that are now laid before the investigator either by a *tour de force* of memory or by a great deal of labor of uncertain outcome. No changes have occurred in the personnel of the staff. The accessioning and cataloguing of books, the making of a shelf-list, the preparation of copy for the printed catalogue



and the search for information desired by correspondents have occupied fully the energies of the librarian and of the assistants, Miss Gertrude E. Robson and Mrs. Raymond Watts. Certain essential repairs to the fabric of the building have kept us in mind of the mortal character of even the best of earthly habitations and have reduced our funds for book collecting by a sum larger than we care to contemplate.

It is a pleasure to make acknowledgment in this place to these friends of the Library who compose the list of donors for the year 1925-26:

Randolph G. Adams  
 Albert D. Bosson  
 John Nicholas Brown  
 Brown University Library  
 George Watson Cole  
 G. R. G. Conway  
 Louis H. Dielman  
 Martin B. Dill  
 J. Francis Driscoll  
 Wilberforce Eames  
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Henry R. Wagner  
Milton S. Waldman  
William L. Clements Library of Americana  
George Parker Winship  
Lawrence C. Wroth

For the *Committee of Management*

WILLIAM HERBERT PERRY FAUNCE  
NATALIE BAYARD BROWN  
WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN  
CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS  
DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*

JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1927

2

PROVIDENCE

1927



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The cost of administering the Library to June 30, 1927, has been:

<i>Binding</i>		\$126.75
<i>Books, Manuscripts, Maps, etc.</i>		16,906.92
<i>Building</i>		
<i>Care of</i>	\$1,517.51	
<i>Electricity</i>	117.82	
<i>Heat</i>	781.77	2,417.10
<i>Insurance</i>		39.00
<i>Library Supplies, etc.</i>		826.03
<i>Photostat</i>		734.61
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		711.85
<i>Salaries and Assistance</i>		11,379.17
<i>Total expenditures</i>		<u>\$33,141.43</u>
<i>Less receipts</i>		
<i>Catalogues sold</i>	\$68.00	
<i>Photostat</i>	963.53	1,031.53
		<u>\$32,109.90</u>



The Endowment Fund stands on the Comptroller's book at \$538,533.22. The income from invested funds and from special sources, including a balance on hand of \$475.92, has been \$31,730.63. This leaves a deficit of \$379.27 which is covered by bills receivable of \$799.24, showing a surplus of income over expenditure of \$419.97.

During the past year about eighteen hundred persons visited the Library to view the collections, to listen to talks and papers or to engage in historical or literary investigation. The one hundred and fifty visits paid by research workers made demands on such source material as underlies the study of colonial commerce, the Stamp Act, early American bookbinding, the history and bibliography of the Discovery Period, Indian Treaties, sixteenth century French writing on America, Champlain bibliography, eighteenth century American music, the Mathers, Spanish-American printing and type founding, Peruvian literary history, southern colonization,



place engravings in sixteenth century books, Robert Bell, the Philadelphia printer, and Isaac Backus, the Baptist leader in the American Revolution. Three hundred and fifteen letters were written to correspondents on matters of bibliographical and historical interest. There are few cases in which the Library is approached for assistance either in person or by letter that it occupies wholly the position of creditor, for its own store of information is increased by each new correspondence that comes into being, and frequently the return is in good measure, pressed down, shaken together and running over with curious book lore that would hardly come our way in the ordinary course.

The staff has coöperated with Wilberforce Eames in his work on the continuation of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*, now happily resumed, and with Charles Evans in the preparation of copy for the tenth volume of his *American Bibliography*, comprising titles of books printed in the United States in the years 1795 and 1796. There

were found in our various collections more than a thousand titles of books, broadsides and pamphlets printed in these two years, and of these titles, one hundred and twenty were of such rarity that Mr. Evans knew of them not at all or only by reference and accordingly asked for full collations and complete transcripts of their titles. In expressing thanks, Mr. Evans paid a high compliment to the wealth of the Library in the field of American imprints.

The acquisition of books continues to be the adventure that the collecting of treasure has always been to those who give themselves to that thrilling employment. Just when it seems that everything worth while has been secured or has become no longer available for purchase, one of our friends among the book-sellers turns up something of unusual interest. Or, when we have despaired of finding a much desired item—for example the fabulously rare Drake portrait needed for the *Franciscus Dracus Redivivus*, printed in German in 1596—a Parisian printseller appears



on a casual visit and when facetiously questioned, reaches into his portfolio and answers the wild surmise in our eyes by drawing out the one print in all the world most essential to our happiness at that moment. The portrait was from the print collection of Louis Philippe, and the printseller, properly rewarded, is now searching for the Cavendish portrait, the Grosse Insel Cuba map and the Armada print needed to make our copy of the book, a great rarity in itself, the only one known to possess its plates besides that in the British Museum.

Two hundred and forty titles were added to the Library in the course of the year. There occurred no event comparable to last year's purchase of a large group of books relating to the American Revolution and to other aspects of eighteenth century colonial history, but the richness of the collection as a whole was increased by the general diffusion of the purchases throughout its divers classes. It is pleasant to be able to report that some of the most important accessions were in the



form of gifts, notably the seven books first mentioned in the ensuing description of the more distinctive additions to the Library's resources.

The strong position the Library occupies in the possession of books printed in Mexico City during the sixteenth century was made more secure by the acquisition of two of the rarest of the two hundred books known to have come from the press in that place between the years 1539 and 1601. The titles of this group of books now in the Library number sixty-one, or nearly one-third of those on record as having been printed by Juan Pablos and his successors. One of the beauties of this group of books is found in the variety of its subject-matter, for it is a mistake fathered by ignorance and born of prejudice to speak of the early Mexican press as groaning with the issue of works exclusively of religion and piety. Even the measure of truth in such an assertion takes on a different degree of correctness when it is realized that many of the works of formal piety, the cate-

chisms, the service books, the doctrinal sermons and other productions of the faithful, were so compiled as to perfect the priests in the language of the people and to teach the natives the Spanish tongue at the same time they were absorbing the doctrines of the Church. Printed in two languages, the Spanish and the dialect of whatever tribe they were intended for, the monotonously named *doctrinas*, to take an example, have for us an importance entirely foreign to their original intention, for these well-thumbed little books are the modern scholar's chief source in the study of native linguistics. In many of the sermons, designed to win the Indian from his pagan practices, anthropologists find accounts of primitive customs that would otherwise perhaps have been lost to memory. Then too the priests and learned men of that day were frequently adepts in philosophy and in physical science, and from the presses of Mexico, the first in the Western World, came scientific and philosophical works equal in authority to those issued contemporane-



ously by scholars of continental Europe. The Spanish emigrant to Mexico took with him his civilization in its flower; it was no rude pioneer town that superseded the Aztec capital.

The Library has secured this year a *doctrina* of the greatest interest in any collection of American linguistics. The Guasteca people of the province of Vera Cruz are tribes of the Maya stock that fell out of the great migration which is known to have occurred in the life of this race. Their language is therefore a link in the chain which archaeologists and anthropologists are welding to connect us with the history of the earliest civilization of which traces have been discovered on this continent. In that wonderful Maya empire the engineer and architect were at work, artists were busy with brush and chisel and astronomers were making a well-nigh perfect calendar while Caesar was extending the Pax Romana among the barbarians who kennelled in wattled huts on the banks of the Seine and the Thames. As early as 1548,



a *doctrina* in the Guasteca language was printed in Mexico, but this book, imperfectly conceived in its matter, has completely disappeared from knowledge. It was not until 1571 that the Augustinian friar Juan de la Cruz, who claimed to understand better than his predecessor the grammar and idiom of his spiritual children, published the *Doctrina christiana en la lengua Guasteca*, described in Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 63. One of the two, or at most, three known copies of this book, has found its way to our shelves after centuries spent in the priest's house of a Spanish village. It was printed in 1571 by Pedro Ocharte, a printer of French birth, resident in Mexico, and it seems to have been the last issue of his press before he suffered trial and imprisonment at the hands of the Inquisition on a charge of Lutheranism. In addition to its value to scholars as the earliest source of knowledge of the Guasteca tongue, it has its own special interest for the bookman because of the presence in it of several series of woodcuts used in such pro-

fusion throughout the book as to number a total of one hundred and forty prints. No book so elaborately embellished had hitherto come from the Mexican press, and while some of the cuts show a delicacy of finish that suggests a Flemish origin, it is exceedingly likely that the illustrations as a whole were designed especially for this volume and engraved in Ocharte's shop by Juan Ortiz, a workman also of French birth who came under the ban of the Holy Office on the charge preferred against his master. The probable identity of Juan Ortiz as the engraver of the cuts in the *Doctrina* of 1571 became apparent to us in the course of an investigation of the type-founding activities of the early Mexican printers.

'In the morning of life, work; at noon, give counsel; in the evening, pray' is an ancient proverb that might well have been taken as the personal device of Alonso Lopez de Hinojoso, the learned doctor of medicine of the University of Valladolid, who came out to Mexico, worked among the Indians,



wrote a learned treatise, engaged in research through autopsy into the secrets of the dreaded *cocolixti*, and when age and illness began to creep upon him tried to gain admission into the Society of Jesus. His bodily infirmity prevented his acceptance as a full religious, however, and it was only after the greatest efforts of persuasion that he was admitted to serve the novitiate as a lay brother. His superiors thought he would soon return to the world in which he held so estimable a position, but to convince them that he had come to the Order for good and all, he made his return extremely unlikely for the period of his novitiate by shaving the beard from one side of his face and leaving untouched the other half of his particularly luxurious adornment. The reverend fathers of the Society were so pleased with this negation of pride in the serio-comic manner of the immortal Brother Juniper that they received him as a lay brother and appointed him porter of the Colegio Máximo. In this humble capacity he served from 1585 until his



death in 1597. Before this time, in 1578, his noon of life, he had published the first edition of a treatise on surgery, the *Summary Recopilacion de Chirugia, con un Arte para Sangrar*, the first book of surgery and one of the earliest works of science to come from the press of the New World. In 1595 he reissued this book in a new and enlarged edition, described in Medina, *Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 130, adding to the matter previously published an "Examen de Barberos," a section on colds and a selection of remedies for various common diseases. Although it was distinctly a scientific treatise, the book was in a sense a work of household medicine, the "Every Man his Own Doctor" of colonial Mexico. The first edition of the Lopez de Hinojoso book exists in only one known copy, now the possession of a great public institution. Of the three copies known of the second edition, one, in good condition in its original vellum, has now been secured for our own collection, where it adds notably both to the Mexican section and to the re-

sources of the Library on the history of American science.

We are not told that the Young Lochinvar of the ballad had any interest in life beyond the attainment of a certain fair Ellen and the subsequent evasion of her relatives during his journey back to the West, but in a book secured recently for the Library we have evidence that one of his later kinsmen, Sir Robert Gordon of Lochinvar, beguiled the hours between the border wars and tournaments in which he won fame with plans for the establishment of an American colony. As "dauntless in war" perhaps as the hero of the ballad, he was hardly as "faithful in love," for it was darkly reported that his killing of one of his pages was but a preliminary to the getting rid of his wife, finally accomplished by divorce in 1609. In November, 1621, he secured from James the First a charter for the barony of Cape Breton Isle. His scheme for the establishment there of a colony and fishing station was in a sense a pendant to the greater ambitions of Sir



William Alexander, whose fruitless plans for the colonization of Nova Scotia are remembered partly for their embroilment of his government with the French, but chiefly because of the creation through his charter of the still existing baronetage of Nova Scotia in imitation of the creation in 1611 of the baronetage of England to defray the cost of the colonization of Ulster. Gordon's scheme was more modest than the grandiose project of Alexander. We learn of his careful and well-considered proposals for the settlement of his barony in the book he issued entitled *Encouragements for such as shall have intention to bee Under-takers in the new plantation of Cape Briton, now New Galloway in America*, By Mee Lochinvar, Edinburgh, 1625. Gordon was a Galloway man, literally a Lochinvar out of the West, a man of good intellectual parts and a handy fellow in a border brawl, but the thing he had attempted was too much for him: neither his brain nor his brawn could carry him over the difficulties of making a settlement in that diffi-



cult land, and he died in 1628 without having accomplished the usual purpose of the colony promoter to spread the Gospel, enlarge the dominions of his Prince and bring wealth to himself and to his fellow venturers. His scheme was one of the earliest evidences of Scottish interest in colonization, and, with the plan of Alexander, the earliest evidence of British interest in any part of what is now the Dominion of Canada. It has something of distinction too in that it presents the first proposal of an individual to establish a colony as a private venture at his own cost. The copy of the *Encouragements* secured by the Library, one of four copies known to exist, came from the celebrated Christie-Miller collection. It fits snugly into the place that has been waiting for it on the shelf since the founder of the Library purchased nearly a century ago the Mason and Whitbourne tracts on Newfoundland and a copy of Sir William Alexander's *Encouragement to Colonies*. It was reprinted in Edinburgh together with the Mason and Alexander tracts in the

Bannatyne Club publications for 1867, edited by David Laing with the title, *Royal Letters, Charters, and Tracts, relating to the colonization of New Scotland, 1621-1638*.

John Langford's book, *A just and cleere Refutation of a false and scandalous Pamphlet, entituled, Babylons fall in Maryland*, printed in London in 1655, is one of a group of rare controversial pamphlets that grew out of the Cavalier-Puritan troubles in Maryland during the Commonwealth. The Puritans of Lord Baltimore's colony had been invited to take sanctuary there when their position in Church of England Virginia had become too warm for comfort. Very soon after their arrival they acquired the reputation of being "factious fellows," and now with the opportunity for assertion provided by the setting up of the Commonwealth in England they were showing themselves, as Langford declared on his title-page, ungrateful "towards those who formerly preserved them in the time of their greatest distresse." Unhappily for their opponents too, they turned out to be good



fighting men as well as exceptionally disagreeable neighbors, and when the factions met in arms, the battle-cry of the Proprietary's men, "Hey for St. Mary's," was effectually silenced as the Puritans advanced shouting, "In the Name of God fall on." The sectarians fell on with such effect that fifty of the St. Mary's men were killed or wounded, the remainder captured and the Governor and his leading men condemned to instant execution by the votaries of Jehovah. Scarcely less bitter than the actual battle was the pamphlet war that sprang up immediately, for the Puritan doings were only half-heartedly approved by Cromwell and each side began busily to set out its case for the people and authorities to ponder. The Library comes late to the task of collecting the pamphlets that treat of this picturesque episode, but the acquisition of one of the two White-Kennett copies of Langford's book is a good beginning.

A few months ago one of the things the Library might justly take pride in was the

possession of a copy of the earliest book printed in the country on any form of sport. This was the sermon by the Reverend Joseph Seccombe entitled *Business and Diversion inoffensive to God. A Discourse utter'd at Ammauskeeg Falls in the Fishing Season.* 1739, printed at Boston in 1743. The situation has changed somewhat. We can still boast that we have the earliest book on sport printed in the United States, but now the reference must be to a different book of an earlier date. The discovery and subsequent purchase for the collection of *A Complete System of Fencing* by Edward Blackwell, printed by William Parks at Williamsburgh in 1734, puts Dr. Seccombe's defence of the piscatorial art among the other Ichabods of books from which for one reason or another "the glory is departed." The fencing book has never been noticed by bibliographers until the present time, and indeed the copy in the British Museum seems to be the only one recorded as in existence besides the clean, tall copy, bound by its printer in sprinkled



calf, recently secured for our collection. The book is a revision with an American preface of the *English Fencing-Master* written by one Henry Blackwell, probably the father of the Williamsburgh professor of the courtly science. This earlier dialogue between master and pupil was published in London in 1702, and at the least twice thereafter before the appearance of its American successor. Edward Blackwell died while his excellent book was in press, and in an address to the public, its printer expressed the hope that a large sale of the volume would be forthcoming for the relief of the widow and orphans of the unfortunate master of arms.

It is not only because of the interest of the book in the bibliography of sport, or even because of its very great rarity that the little volume is valued by the Library. It has the further distinction of being an imprint unique in this country of the press of William Parks of Annapolis and Williamsburgh, one of the best craftsmen among the early American printers and an enterprising pub-

lisher with more than a smack of literary sophistication in his composition. Exclusive of newspapers and government publications, Parks is known to have issued some sixty titles of a literary, economic, social or religious character. Only forty of these titles are known to exist, and of this number seventeen are to be found on the shelves of the John Carter Brown Library. Seven of the Library's copies of these books are supposedly unique, while five others seem to exist in only two copies each. This choice handful of eighteenth century Maryland and Virginia books has an exceptional bibliographical interest and a value as source material for economic and social history quickly recognized by the investigator.

In 1781 and 1782 Robert Aitken, the Philadelphia printer, issued an edition of the Bible under the auspices of the Continental Congress. In the past year a choice copy of this book was added to the Harold Brown Collection of works on the history of religion in America. To say that this is the first Bible



in the English language to be printed on the American continent is to ignore the account given by Isaiah Thomas of the surreptitious printing of an English Bible in Boston in 1750. Until a copy of that book has been identified, however, and the several false claimants to the title sent packing for all time to the limbo whence they are now periodically drawn, the Aitken Bible must continue to receive veneration as the first edition of "the Book" to come from an American press. The copy recently acquired for our collection will always remain one of its distinguished possessions. It is the Shillaber copy, practically uncut and bound in two volumes, doubtless by its printer-binder, Robert Aitken, in full olive morocco tooled in gold with a well-chosen floral decoration applied by a hand accustomed to its task. Except for an odd volume of the same book, similarly bound, in the New York Public Library, one will look far before finding the equal of the two little volumes as examples

of the best bibliopegic craftsmanship of eighteenth century America.

One of the undeniable pleasures of life is to have one's good qualities recognized by the discriminating eye. On behalf of the Library we experienced that pleasure lately when James Comly McCoy, a former resident of Rhode Island and a notable collector of Jesuit Relations and other material relating to the French in America, made a gift to the Library in recognition of its ability and its willingness to help the investigator who comes to it for assistance. Appropriately enough the gift took the form of a perfect copy in the original vellum cover of the second edition of the Jesuit *Relation* of 1662 and 1663, printed in Paris in 1664. The copy of the book already in the collection, one of the Ternaux-Compans set bound in a mid-nineteenth century calf, fell short of completeness by the absence of its half-title. Our set of the Jesuit Relations has been enriched in an appreciable degree by this graciously presented book from Mr. McCoy's library, bearing his



own bookplate and the label and bookplate of E. D. Church. This is the copy, Church Catalogue, No. 587, sold with other Huntington duplicates in December, 1917.

One of the less strictly regulated by-roads in the study of American matters leads into the question of pre-Columbian knowledge of western lands, to the study of the Norse legends that are almost history and of the Welsh, Irish and other European legends that may derive either from dim racial memories or from brooding conjecture as to what lay beyond the wide-reaching sea. One may wander at will along this road, eschewed by the regular historian, the economist and the sociologist, and speculate and dream and build fantastic theories as to the Lost Atlantis, Hy-Brasil, the Seven Cities and St. Brandon's Isle. There is none to gainsay his theories because this path leads through the poetry country, leaving far behind the realms of history and exact geography. Since its beginning the Library has collected the works that record these legends and the specula-

tions about them that later ages have indulged in. To the works already here has now been added the very rare *Von Sant Brandon, ein hübsch lieblichs lesen was er wunders auff dem Meer erfahren hat*, a German version of a legend that goes back to the early Middle Ages, wherein an Irish bishop of the sixth century led a colony of seventy monks into the western sea and discovered several islands upon which he built cities and plantations. That one of these islands turned out to be the back of a huge fish need cause us no more impatience than it gave the credulous folk who listened enraptured to the ancient tale. The printing of this German version as late as 1511 is evidence that the vitality of the ancient legend was hardly affected by the rationalism of the Renaissance. The book is in splendid condition for a chap-book intended for popular use. Perhaps the fine woodcut on its title-page has helped preserve it, for a collector's mark drawn in one corner of the page shows that the volume has been kept for a time at least in some pri-



vate print collection. A note on the fly-leaf records a reprinting of the book in the *Frankfurter Konversationsblatt*, Nos. 114 and 115, and ascribes its original printing to Mathes Maler of Erfurt in 1511.

A long-continued boundary dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania began in 1680 as a difference of opinion between two great gentlemen over the dividing line of their contiguous domains. As the result of a decision in the High Court of Chancery in the case of Baltimore *vs.* Penn, it ended in 1763 as a problem in civil engineering in the capable hands of Messrs. Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon, practical surveyors of London who came out of obscurity, dwelt for a few years of difficult labor in the American wilderness and departed thence into oblivion, having in the meantime run the boundary known as the Mason and Dixon Line, which not only marks a physical division between two states but establishes a line of spiritual cleavage in the minds of the American people. In the eighty-three years that

intervened between the peaceful beginning and the workaday ending of the controversy, bitterness and violent action had their day: raids, burnings, imprisonments, sudden death and broken heads in great number removed the dispute time and again from the status of a question in litigation to bring it vividly to public attention as the cause of a tidy little war that was no less grim to its participants because to the bystander its episodes smacked now and then of opera bouffe. The culmination of the little war occurred when the Pennsylvanians attacked and burned the house of Thomas Cresap—who had taken up disputed lands on a Maryland patent—killed one of his men and carried Cresap himself in bonds to a Philadelphia prison. When this matter was represented to the home authorities, the King in Council ordered both governors to take steps to bring to an end these “tumults, riots and outrageous disorders.” The Maryland governor prepared a proclamation to this end, and because William Parks, the printer of



the province, had lately left Annapolis for Williamsburgh, the Governor sent his copy to the enemy city to be printed. The proclamation that resulted was headed, *By his Excellency Samuel Ogle, Esq.; Governor and Commander in Chief in and over the Province of Maryland. A Proclamation.* It was dated November 21, 1737, and though interesting intrinsically as the record of a forgotten cause for which men were once willing to die, it has a more particular interest to the student of American printing history, for its colophon reads, "Philadelphia: Printed by Jonas Green, for the Province of Maryland. MDCCXXXVII." This printer, who is remembered for his exceptionally fine craftsmanship and for his long service as public printer and citizen of Maryland, was the son of Deacon Timothy Green of New London. He served an apprenticeship with his father and with Kneeland & Green of Boston, where he printed at least one important book with his name alone in the imprint. He went soon afterwards to Philadelphia where he

seems to have found work as a journeyman in Franklin's shop. The Maryland proclamation that bears his name as printer is set, it seems, in Franklin's type, and it was probably given him to do by Franklin that he might show his skill to the Maryland authorities, then in need of a printer. One concludes from various indications that he was one of the four or five printers whom Franklin sent out on a silent partnership basis to as many different American towns. At any rate in this supposedly unique copy of the Ogle Proclamation, the Library has secured the only known Philadelphia imprint of one of the most famous of American printers. The various historical and bibliographical implications of the document were discussed in the New York Herald-Tribune *Books* for Sunday, October 31, 1926, under the title "A Maryland Proclamation of 1737" in Leonard L. Mackall's "Notes for Bibliophiles."

Among the too few examples of printing in the English American colonies conceded to possess typographical distinction is that



folio edition of the *Laws of South Carolina*, edited by the learned Nicholas Trott and printed by Lewis Timothy at Charleston in 1736. The rubricated title-page, the well-balanced pages of text and the crisp white paper give it an air of dignity, strength and gracious clarity that set it apart from the normal product of the eighteenth century English or American press. In addition to its legal and historical importance, the book has bibliographical interest in no small degree, for the number and variety of the states in which the volume is found give rise to that peculiar mixture of vexation and satisfaction which the bibliographer calls pleasure. Of the twenty copies of the book known to exist only five are regarded as perfect, and among these the copy secured this year for the Library takes a very high place indeed. It measures nearly a full inch more in height than the normal large paper copies, and it has association interest that puts it in a class by itself. On its title-page in long-hand is the following inscription: "Receiv'd May y<sup>e</sup> 3<sup>d</sup>

1742. with M<sup>r</sup> Hammerton's Letter to M<sup>r</sup> Hill, dated y<sup>e</sup> 13.<sup>th</sup> of February 1741/2." At the foot of its last page is this official attestation: "Secretarys Office. A true Copy of the original Laws. J. Hammerton, Sec<sup>y</sup>." Sent to England for some legal purpose not many years after its printing, the volume remained there until it was procured last winter to stand as a distinguished unit of our collection from the standpoint of the historian, the bibliographer and the amateur of typography.

There is a human interest inherent in any copy of the *Laws of South Carolina* here spoken of because of the association of the book with its editor, Nicholas Trott. This eccentric personage came to South Carolina in 1698, became chief justice of the province in 1702 and by his injustice and tyranny on the bench had a large share in bringing on the anti-Proprietary revolution of 1719. In 1721 he edited and published in London the notable *Laws of the British Plantations relating to the Church and the Clergy, Religion and*



*Learning*, a very useful compendium of the cultural and religious history of the first days of the colonies. At the time of his death in 1740, he was engaged in writing an "Explanation of the Hebrew Text of the Old Testament." It has been said of him that "However unscrupulous as a politician, corrupt and tyrannical as a judge, Trott was a profound lawyer, a scholar of great learning, and a most laborious and indefatigable worker." It may be added that he was a devout Churchman, deeply read in theology and the Holy Scriptures. In certain moods, one may read with horrid satisfaction the homilies he addressed to unfortunates just before he pronounced the death sentence upon them. His address to the pirate, Major Stede Bonnet, is a masterpiece of hortatory theology, on the subject of sin and repentance, which brings to an end one of the finest and most dramatic criminal trials of the colonial era. With the learned justice's sinister characteristics in mind one regards the sparkling physical beauty of his two legal works and reads

their stately pages with something of awe at the complexity of this fair-seeming world wherein roses grow out of mulch, and men in their bewilderment create things that endure to delight the eye and mind of posterity.

Together with the foregoing pieces of especial distinction several important but less notably interesting titles have been added to the general resources of the Library. Among these must be mentioned two tracts and a map of fundamental interest in the early history of the town of Brunswick in Maine. The Library has owned for years a number of tracts in the controversy that arose here in 1752, among them the *Remarks [of the Plymouth Company] on the Plan and Extracts of Deeds published by the Proprietors of the Township of Brunswick*. This year we secured *An Answer to the Remarks of the Plymouth Company* and the *Defence of the Remarks of the Plymouth Company*, both published in Boston in 1753. Associated with these but not published as a part of either is the rare map of the Plymouth Company land



grants taken from earlier surveys and attested by Thomas Johnston. The copy of the *Defence of the Remarks of the Plymouth Company* just secured is a second issue with important variations from the text of the same tract as it appears in a copy already in the Library. The existence of the variation has not been noticed previously by bibliographers. With the tracts now in hand the Library's collection of printed material relating to this controversy is almost complete. It is fascinating to observe year by year the sure approach to completion of many similar groups of controversial pamphlets on the shelves of the Library.

The *Proceedings of the General Assembly of Massachusetts relating to the Penobscot Expedition*, Boston, 1780, is a record of the attempt made by Massachusetts in 1779 to capture the British position on the Castine Peninsula. The appended "Report of a Committee appointed to enquire into the Cause of the Failure" exonerates the Massachusetts leader of the land forces and places the blame

on Commodore Saltonstall, the Continental officer in command of the fleet. It has been said that this conclusion of the investigation was part of a Massachusetts scheme to compel the Continental Congress to pay the seven million dollars the expedition cost the state. The pamphlet takes its place on the shelf beside a copy of John Calef's *Siege of Penobscot by the Rebels*, London, 1781, in which the story is told from the standpoint of the victorious British.

The opening to settlers of the Kentucky and Ohio country brought into being various schemes for colonization of the new lands, some of them doubtless not free from the taint of speculation. Coincident with the rise of the Scioto Company and its campaign in France for emigrants to the Ohio lands, arose the *Compagnie du Kentucky*, formed for the purpose of inducing French, Scotch and Irish settlers to take up the convenient fifty acre sections into which its fifty thousand acre tract in Jefferson County, Kentucky, was to



be divided. One prospectus described the lands with references to Chastellux and to Filson, the translation of whose *histoire de cette délicieuse contrée*, published in Paris in 1785, was said by the writer to be in everybody's hands. Two promotion tracts relating to this seemingly unknown scheme have come into the possession of the Library. One of these, probably printed in 1789, is the *Notice sur Kentucke, envoyée au Comte de Hillsborough en 1770*; the other is the *Plan d'un Établissement qu'une Compagnie pourroit former à Kentucky*. On the last page of the first of these pamphlets is written in long hand, "S'adresser au Colonel Blackden américain, hotel d'angleterre rue Traversiere à Paris 1789." A similar inscription on the other omits the date. The community thus formed was to be known by the name of *Necker*, probably because of encouragement given the project by the man of the hour in uneasy Paris. These promotion tracts seem to be unknown in the bibliography of Kentucky as

well as to the writers of recent works on the French in America.

In addition to the enrichment of the linguistic collection through the purchase of the *Doctrina christiana en la lengua Guasteca*, already described, the Library secured two additional linguistic works of a particular interest. These were the *Arte y vocabulario de la Lengua Lule y Tonocote* by Antonio Machoni de Cerdeña, Madrid, 1732, and the *Breve instruccion, o arte para entender la Lengua comun de los Indios, segun se habla en la Provincia de Quito*, Lima, 1753. The first of these is No. 295 and the second No. 333 in Viñaza, *Bibliografía Española de Lenguas indígenas de América*.

As in other years, the ease of working among the collections has been increased for us and for others by the publication of several useful special bibliographies. A few of these are entered here without comment: *Goodspeed's Catalogue*, No. 168, *Rare Americana*, 1927; J. Goyens, *Le P. Louis Hennepin, O.F.M.*, Quaracchi (près de Florence), 1925;



J. T. Medina, *Catálogo breve de la Biblioteca Americana que obsequia a la Nacional de Santiago*, 2 v., Santiago de Chile, 1926; A. Palau y Dulcet, *Manual del Librero Hispano-Americano*, volumes 5 and 6, M-O, P-S, Barcelona, 1926 and 1927; A. W. Pollard and G. R. Redgrave, *A Short-Title Catalogue of Books printed in England, Scotland, & Ireland, 1475-1640*, London, 1926; A. S. W. Rosenbach, *An American Jewish Bibliography*, New York, 1926; R. M. Smith and H. S. Leach, *The Shakespeare Folios*, Lehigh University, 1927; H. S. Tapley, *Salem Imprints, 1768-1825*, Salem, 1927; L. C. Wroth, *William Parks, Printer and Journalist of England and Colonial America*, Richmond, 1926. To this list must be added a book little known in this country, though published years ago, which is proving to be of great interest to the student of Spanish-American printing history; that is, the *Libros y Libreros en el Siglo XVI*, edited by Luis González Obregón as volume 6 of the *Publicaciones del Archivo General de la Nación*, Mexico, 1914. In this volume are re-

corded the relations of the Mexican printers of the period with the local Inquisition.

During the past year we have issued in facsimile, with an introduction by Douglas C. McMurtrie, our supposedly unique copy of the *Pragmatica sobre los diez dias del año*, Lima, 1584, the first issue of the press in South America. In its own photographic department the Library has copied for facsimile publication in Paris the thirty-two pages of the *Libretto de tutta la Navigatione de Re de Spagna*, Venice, 1504, a book of the first importance in the story of American discovery, of which it possesses the only complete copy known. Descriptions of these two titles will be found in the list of our publications for sale appended to this report. The existing numbers of the *Newport Mercury* for the years 1784 and 1785 have been issued in 355 photostat prints to the thirteen subscribing libraries. Joseph McCoid, the photographer of the institution, has made this year nearly 7,000 photostat prints, and in addition has taught himself the more difficult



business of the photographic copying of books and documents by the plate process. It is now possible to secure prints from the Library in the form best suited for facsimile reproduction.

Work on the preparation of material for the printed catalogue has progressed so far that copy is now being sent to the printer with the expectation of seeing Volume III, Part I, 1659-1679, issued within the current year. The special cataloguers at work upon a dictionary card catalogue of the collections by author, title and subject have formed in the past nine months a file of nearly twenty thousand cards, containing three thousand names and subject headings and six hundred entries of maps, engravings, portraits and autographs. A separate list of the bibliographical material in the Library is being formed which is expected to be the basis of a coöperative catalogue on the part of several institutions to serve as a bibliography of bibliographies relating to America.

The Library has been opened on special

occasions during the past year to receive various Providence organizations and groups of students from Brown University and more distant institutions. On the evening of January 8, 1927, the Review Club of Providence was entertained in the building, and earlier in the year, on October 22, at the invitation of the Committee of Management, the Club of Odd Volumes of Boston held its monthly meeting here, recalling memories of a similar event in 1908 when this group of bookmen made its first pilgrimage to the libraries of Providence.

It is a pleasure to make acknowledgment of gifts received from the following friends of the Library:

George P. Anderson  
Geoffroy Atkinson  
John Nicholas Brown  
Mrs. Harold Brown  
Brown University Library  
Mrs. Henry Sweetser Burrage  
Dominion Archives of Canada  
Howard Millar Chapin  
The Chapin Library, Williams College



The William L. Clements Library of Americana  
G. R. G. Conway  
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The John Rylands Library of Manchester  
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Nicolas Leon  
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The Massachusetts Institute of Technology  
José Toribio Medina  
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Henry N. Stevens  
Carl A. Terry  
Rogers C. B. Thruston  
Tulane University  
University of the State of New York  
Henry R. Wagner  
J. Clarence Webster  
George Parker Winship  
Lawrence C. Wroth

The staff of the Library, in addition to the librarian, consists of Miss Gertrude E. Robson, assistant librarian; Mrs. Raymond N. Watts and Archibald Prewitt De Weese, cataloguers; Miss Gertrude L. Annan, secretary, and Joseph McCoid, photographer.

For the *Committee of Management*

WILLIAM HERBERT PERRY FAUNCE

NATALIE BAYARD BROWN

WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN

CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*



## A LIST OF PUBLICATIONS

ISSUED AND FOR SALE BY  
THE JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

### *Publications of the Library*

Bibliotheca Americana. Catalogue of the John Carter Brown Library in Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Providence, Published by the Library, 1919— . Volume I, Part I, to 1569, Part II, 1570–1599; Volume II, Part I, 1600–1634, Part II, 1634–1658. Volumes I & II in two parts each are temporarily out of print, but orders will be filled as soon as possible. Only the Library edition will be reprinted. \$5.00 each part.

*Vol. III, Part I, in press.*

Handmade paper edition (25 copies only). \$10.00.

Library edition. \$5.00.

Books printed in Lima and elsewhere in South America after 1800. Boston, 1908. 4to. pp. 8. \$1.00.

Brown University Broadsides, by George Parker Winship, Librarian of the John Carter Brown Library, Providence, 1913. 8vo. 4 leaves. \$.50.

A Facsimile of the First Issue of the Gazeta de Lima with a Description of a File for the Years 1744–1763. Boston, [1908]. 8vo. pp. 32. \$2.50.

The First Printing in South America. Facsimile of the unique Copy of the “Pragmatica sobre los diez dias del año,” Lima, 1584, preserved in the John

Carter Brown Library. With a note on Antonio Ricardo, the printer, by Douglas C. McMurtrie. Providence, Rhode Island, John Carter Brown Library, MCMXXVI. folio. pp. [ii] + 8 + [iv]. \$1.00.

The Influence of William Morris and the Kelmscott Press as shown by an Exhibition of Books from the Later English Presses, at the John Carter Brown Library in December, 1911, by Margaret Bingham Stillwell. Providence, Rhode Island, 1912. 16mo. pp. 16. \$1.00.

The John Carter Brown Library. The Dedication of the Library Building, May the seventeenth, A.D. MDCCCIII. With the Addresses by William Vail Kellen, LL.D., and Frederick Jackson Turner, Ph.D. Providence, Rhode Island, MDCCCXCV. 8vo. pp. [vi] + 68 + [1]. \$1.00.

The John Carter Brown Library. A History. By George Parker Winship. Providence, 1914. 8vo. pp. [iv] + 97. \$2.00.

A List of Books printed in the Fifteenth Century in the John Carter Brown Library and the General Library of Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island. Oxford, 1910. 4to. pp. 19. 2 plates. \$3.00.

San Francisco Bay and California in 1776. Three Maps, with outline sketches reproduced in facsimile from the original Manuscript drawn by Pedro Font, Chaplain and Cartographer to the Expedition led



by Juan Bautista de Ansa which made the overland Journey from Northern Mexico to the California Coast during the Winter of 1775-1776. With an Explanation by Irving Berdine Richman. Providence, Rhode Island, MDCCCCXI. folio. pp. [iv] + 7. 2 plates, 3 maps. [From the *Diario* of Pedro Font, manuscript in the John Carter Brown Library.] \$6.00.

Three Proclamations concerning the Lottery for Virginia, 1613-1621. Providence, Rhode Island, MDCCCCVII. folio. 12 leaves containing descriptive text and facsimiles of the Proclamations. \$7.50.

*The following Publications were not issued by the Library, but they can be procured through its agency.*

Libretto de tutta la Navigazione de Re de Spagna. [Facsimile reproduction of the first book of American voyages, being a translation into Italian and the earliest issue of the greater part of Peter Martyr's *Oceani Decas* of 1511.] With an introduction by Lawrence C. Wroth. Paris, Edouard Champion, 1927. From the copy in the John Carter Brown Library, the only perfect copy recorded. See *Catalogue*, Vol. I, Part I, p. 39. [In press]

Psalterium et Cantica. Some account of an illuminated Psalter for the use of the Convent of Saint

Mary of the Virgins at Venice. Executed by a Venetian artist of the Sixteenth Century. London, Fifty copies privately printed for Ellis and Scrutton, 29, New Bond Street, 1887. [*Not Published.*] [A description of the celebrated Horace Walpole Psalter in the John Carter Brown Library.] 24mo. pp. 14. \$1.00.

Typographia: An Ode on Printing. (By J[ohn] Markland.) Reissued in Photographic Facsimile from the Williamsburg Edition of 1730. Roanoke, 1926. 4to. pp. [x] + 15. [From the unique copy in the John Carter Brown Library.] \$10.00.



JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1928

2

PROVIDENCE

1928

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President William Herbert Perry Faunce, Mrs. John Nicholas Brown, William Vail Kellen, Charles Lemuel Nichols, M.D., and Daniel Berkeley Updike. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and for the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE cost of administering the Library to June 30, 1928, has been:

<i>Binding</i>		\$53.00
<i>Books, Manuscripts, Maps, etc.</i>		5,272.60
<i>Building</i>		
<i>Care of</i>	\$646.93	
<i>Electricity</i>	122.92	
<i>Heat</i>	661.05	
		<hr/>
		1,430.90
<i>Library Supplies</i>		476.50
<i>Photostat Supplies</i>		990.88
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		592.56
<i>Salaries and Assistance</i>		12,235.46
<i>Total expenditures</i>		<hr/>
		\$21,051.90
<i>Less receipts</i>		
<i>Sale of publications</i>	\$138.11	
<i>Photostat</i>	1,142.99	
		<hr/>
		1,281.10
		<hr/>
		\$19,770.80

The Endowment Fund stands on the Comptroller's book at \$538,533.22. The income from invested funds, including an overdraft of \$379.27, has been \$20,224.47. This leaves a balance of \$453.67, which, with bills receivable for \$1,090.47, shows a surplus of income over expenditure of \$1,544.14. A separate statement to the Corporation ac-

counts for the receipt and disbursement of gifts of money to the Library.

During the past year seventeen hundred visits were paid to the Library and of these two hundred and fifty were visits from research workers. In response to the demands of this group, the collection has been drawn upon for aid in various projects of a general character, and, more specifically, for material relating to cartography, early printing, early American influence upon the life and literature of European nations, the origin of the United States Navy, colonial bookbinding, American balladry, the rites and customs of the American Indian, colonial commerce, the science of chemistry in early New England, the writings of Franklin, the biography of various colonial worthies, the French in the American Revolution, the bibliography of William Wilkinson the Providence printer, and numerous subjects of interest in current historical and bibliographical study. Of the ten hundred and twenty-five letters written



by the staff, three hundred and ninety-five were for the purpose of giving or of acquiring information in the subjects of our concern. A recent review in the *Library* (London, June, 1928), of bibliographical works published in America during the past four years discussed thirty-eight outstanding books of which twenty-three were on subjects of American interest. It was gratifying to realize that we had given appreciable assistance in the preparation of fifteen of these productions. The perspective obtained through an article of this sort enables us to take stock of the value of our collection to the groups it is intended to serve.

The work of adding to the Library has been carried on this year with especial zest. For the main collection, limited on the hither side by the year 1800, one hundred and eighty-six titles have been acquired, while eighty titles have been added to the modern works of bibliographical reference. The accessions in the first group, of which many of the more important were by gift, cover a

wide range geographically, chronologically and in the variety of the matters treated in their pages. As in other years, we have experienced delight in studying some of the more important accessions and in describing them for the purposes of this report.

The science of casuistry finds a pretty exercise in determining right and wrong in the relations of the early American colonist with the Indian whom it was his destiny to displace. Fortunately, it is the function of this Library to collect material for the use of the historian and the antiquarian rather than to decide cases of conscience. We are able to pass at once, therefore, to the description of a document relating to the Narragansett War of 1645, the second of those dark and passionate episodes in the New England drama that came to an end one day in 1676 when, in a scene remarkable for cold, stark tragedy, Benjamin Church caused the body of Philip to be hacked in pieces and its members distributed among his enemies. For forty years before this dramatic culmination in the



swamp back of Mount Hope, fear and self-interest had been guiding the people of Massachusetts and Connecticut in their relations with the Narragansett Indians, and when in 1645 the efforts of the colonial commissioners to bring about a peace between this nation and their favorite Mohegans came to nothing, they published to the world an account of these negotiations and of earlier passages as a justification of the war they now proposed to engage in. *A Declaration of former Passages betwixt the English and the Narragansets*, signed by John Winthrop in behalf of the commissioners of the United Colonies, was printed by Stephen Daye at Cambridge, Massachusetts, in an edition of five hundred copies. During the past year the Library has been so fortunate as to secure the only copy available for purchase of the four examples of this document known to be in existence at the present day. The Narragansett tract, or the Winthrop tract, as it is sometimes called, has unusual claims to distinction in an American collection. It is one of the earliest

records of an Indian negotiation to be published, the first piece of historical writing to be printed in English America, and the third issue of the English American press remaining in an actual copy. In addition to a quality of importance so obvious as to require no further discussion, it has particular interest in this Library because of its Rhode Island association, and because it strengthens a collection already rich in printed and manuscript material relating to the Indian wars of New England. Its possession increases the importance of the Library's group of Cambridge imprints, now forty in number, in a far greater degree than is indicated by the single unit added to the total through its acquirement. The Narragansett *Declaration* was taken up by its first readers as a message harsh with the potentiality of distress ; it remains to-day the record of a tragedy in the lives of two races.

In his *Recollections of Mr. James Lenox*, Henry Stevens first called attention to the importance of the Narragansett tract and told of



his failure in 1868 to interest James Lenox and John Carter Brown in the purchase of the copy that was afterwards bought by George Brinley of Hartford and finally secured by a repentant Mr. Lenox at the Brinley Sale in 1878. At the Hoe Sale, Part I, May, 1911, the Kalbfleisch copy passed into the hands of Henry E. Huntington at a price considerably enhanced by time and by the desire, manifested by vigorous bidding, of the John Carter Brown Library to secure a treasure unaccountably passed over by its founder, usually of a sure, broadly-based and far-seeing judgment in the building of his collection. In 1926 the census of Cambridge imprints showed copies of the *Declaration* in the Massachusetts Historical Society, the Lenox collection of the New York Public Library, the Henry E. Huntington Library and the Library of a private collector of Boston. In that year the last named copy, belonging to the estate of the collector so described, was offered for sale as No. 1 in Goodspeed's *Rare Americana*, catalogue No.

168. From that source, after negotiations proper to a transaction of such importance, the tract came at last into the possession of the Library. It was with something of ceremony that the book was brought into the building and placed upon the shelves. In less rigorous days the ceremony would have been accompanied by a ritual befitting the rejoicings of gentlemen.

If the Puritan of New England was led into the adoption of an unsympathetic attitude toward the Indian by the splendid but terrible conviction that he was the chosen seed of God and therefore the inheritor of the earth as well as of the kingdom of heaven, the early Virginian too, though with fewer expressions of piety, approached the race he was dispossessing with a high hand and proud looks. The decade following 1670 seems to have been a restless period for the worried Indian in all parts of the country, for with King Philip's War at its height in New England and the Iroquois attempting to exterminate their native rivals in Penn-



sylvania and elsewhere, the southern Indians too were on the war path, making desperate and hideously successful raids upon the settlements of Virginia and Maryland. The necessity of checking the Susquehannocks and their allies in Virginia was the immediate cause of Bacon's rebellion against the dilatory Governor, Sir William Berkeley, though as the movement grew in strength it took on a political aspect hardly intended in the beginning by its romantic young leader. The story of that popular uprising is one of the most moving in the annals of the colonies, moving, tragic and as bitter in the mouth as the waters of Marah. With Bacon dead of disease in 1676, after five months of successful war against the Indian on his front and the power of Berkeley in his rear, the rebellion ended and Berkeley's hand came down in retaliation. "As I live," said Charles II, who had a terse style in moments of emotion, "the old fool has put to death more people in that naked country than I did here for the murder of my father." One

of the first things accomplished for the comfort of the land after the King's removal of the vindictive governor was the making of a treaty with the resident Indians by Governor Jeffereys. The *Articles of Peace between Charles II and several Indian Kings and Queens*, London, 1677, is the first printed treaty between the Indians and the English in America, and it is accordingly entered as No. 1 in De Puy's *Bibliography of the English Colonial Treaties with the American Indians*. Composed in the form of the European treaties, containing only the articles of peace agreed upon, and signed by the Indians with their totems, it lacks the picturesque, dramatic quality of the later treaties in which the minutes of the conferences and the speeches of both sides are recorded for the delight of readers of a safer day. This rare Treaty of 1677 is important everywhere as a relic of the sad and troubled period of civil war in the Virginia Tidewater, but it is especially important in this library where it goes into a group of Indian Treaties that is exceeded



in number by only two of the twenty-four collections examined by De Puy in the compilation of his bibliography.

French seventeenth century tracts have an "easy to look at" quality that gives an edge to the intrinsic interest of their contents. Normally they are got up typographically with a sense of form—call it Latin, Gallic or what you will—that seems to be lacking from the English productions of the period. Two colonization tracts that have come our way recently possess this interest of form added to uncommon historical and bibliographical importance. In the John Carter Brown Catalogue for the years 1613 and 1614 are the titles of seven books and pamphlets by Claude d'Abbeville relating to one of the numerous abortive efforts of the French to establish a South American empire, this time at Maranham or Marignan off the coast of Brazil. Two other books on the same subject were known to exist, and while waiting for these and hoping that they would some day come to us, we were pleasantly moved

some months ago when a tenth tract, belonging to the group but hitherto unknown, came into our very willing hands. This *Brief Recueil des Particularitez contenues aux Lettres envoyées par Monsieur de Pezieu, de l'Isle de Marignan au Brazil*, published at Lyons in 1613, contains the letters to his relatives and friends of Louis de Pezieu, a young French gentleman left in charge of the Marignan settlement when the leaders of the colony returned to France for aid. The wisdom and justice of Pezieu's subsequent leadership, learned from another source, and the boyish charm of his letters give a strong appeal to his individual adventure and make his death seem a greater tragedy than the loss of the settlement to the Portuguese. The rise and fall of empires leave us cold, but there is always warmth at the heart for brave boys and heroic death. Economic pressure, imperialistic ambition and capitalistic greed are popularly believed in these days to be the causes of war, but this is a theory built up by cynics to chill the simple-hearted. No war could last



a week unless young men thirsted for glory and old men regretted their youth.

To the promoters of the colony of South Carolina, the Revocation of the Edict of Nantes in 1685 must have seemed an act directed by Providence for their comfort and ease of mind. Previous to this year various attempts had been made with small success to induce French Protestants to come to a country ideally situated, its proprietors believed, for the manufacture of oil, wine and silk. When the persecution was resumed in France through the gloomy Maintenon's agency, the efforts of the Carolina promoters to enlist for the colony a sober people, skilled in vine growing and silk culture, were taken up with greater success. The promotion writings in French were probably numerous, but for some reason few of them have lasted until our time. The Library has long possessed one of this group, however, in the form of the very rare *Plan pour former un Etablissement en Caroline*, published at The Hague by Meindert Vytwerf in 1686, and to this title

has now been added an unrecorded tract, the *Nouvelle Relation de la Caroline par un Gentil-homme François*, issued at The Hague by the same publisher. In this physically charming little book, the author presents an honest report of his observations in Carolina in the spring and summer of 1685. Published late in this year or early in 1686, and fitting closely the necessities of a distressed people, this tract may have directly instigated the succeeding Huguenot emigrations to South Carolina. Its author commends the definite, first-hand information he conveys in distinction to the colony promoter superlatives of earlier relations. Even so one would wish to see and acquire a few of these earlier Carolina relations, now, it seems, lost even to remembrance. It is interesting to observe that the silk, wine and oil program as it affected South Carolina was slow in dying. A hundred years later communities of French peasants were being formed to carry on these cultures in a colony already devoted to the culture of cotton, rice and indigo. In the past



year the Library acquired two later writings on this subject by Louis de Saint Pierre with the following titles : *The Art of Planting and Cultivating the Vine, Compiled for the use of the Colony at New Bourdeaux in South Carolina*, and *A Proposal for the further Encouragement of the Production of Silk, and Growing of Vines, at the Colony of New Bourdeaux, in South Carolina*, both printed in London in 1772.

The 'debunkers' of history have failed rather ingloriously with the fame of John Smith. It is not for the reason that, like old Thomas Fuller, they find his stories "cheaper credited than confuted," because no pains have been spared to show him as braggart and liar. It must be, rather, that they encounter a toughness of fibre in the old captain, a Toledo-blade mettle of character and accomplishment that resists their clumsy battering upon his reputation. New England writers seem to be jealous of this virile and picturesque figure in the history of the Jamestown colony, and Virginia writers would have been

stronger in his defense perhaps if his name had been Raleigh or Gilbert or Percy instead of plain John Smith. More than this, our American race is curious in that its members are fond readers of romance but only of romance confessedly fictional in type. Romance in the life of an actual person, especially when related by himself, makes us slightly uncomfortable, and to relieve the feeling we say the man must be a liar. But if we concede the possibility of embroidery in the entirely credible stories of Pocahontas, of the three Turks' heads and of the Turkish princess, there still remains enough to distinguish their author among the wicked, the ineffective, the good and the dull fellows, like the rest of us, who fill the pages of our colonial history. An adventurer and soldier of fortune who neither dined, drank nor used oaths, a cartographer and explorer who advanced the settlement of great stretches of the Atlantic Coast, a colonizer whose ideas of colonial enterprise were well in advance of his day, a ship man who had "knowledge of the sea," administrator,



warrior, and writer of some of the best English narrative of his age, and finally a robust soul who knew the worth of his deeds and ideas and proclaimed them without smug complacency, Smith's fame can suffer no lasting diminution from the attacks of skeptical, frivolous and anemic detractors. Believing these things to be true, it was incumbent upon us to secure the Northumberland copy of John Smith's *True Relation of Virginia*, London, 1608, when that most important of American colonization tracts, written on the spot by the principal actor in the first permanent English settlement, came very quietly into the American market after its purchase by Lathrop C. Harper at the Leconfield Sale in April, 1928.

Of course the Library had a copy of the *True Relation* on its shelves, two copies indeed, but both of them in imperfect state. John Carter Brown and his learned librarian, John Russell Bartlett, thought so highly of this tract that sometime in the eighteen-seventies they went to the trouble and expense

of having printed the two leaves of "Address to the Courteous Reader," which were wanting in both copies. One of the copies lacked not only this feature, but also the blank leaf "A" and the title-page; the other possessed the blank leaf and a title-page of the "Cornell" type. This copy is described by Wilberforce Eames in his note to Sabin, No. 82846. By the side of these worthy examples, with their scars of battle, now stands one of the five perfect examples of the sixteen recorded copies of the book, the only perfect copy known of the fourth, or "one of the said Collony" type of title, described in Sabin, No. 82847. The history of the new Carter Brown copy of the *True Relation* is not equalled in interest by any of the known examples. It was purchased at Sotheby's on April 24, 1928, at the sale of the library of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, the "Wizard Earl," who lived from 1564 to 1632. It was sold by his present representative, Lord Leconfield, into whose possession the collection had come by direct descent



from its first owner after an existence of more than three hundred years in the same distinguished family. The Wizard Earl of Northumberland, wizard because of his scientific studies, was concerned in Virginia colonization, and this and the other notable Virginia tracts in his library were there because of the living interest of their matter. More than this, the Earl's brother was that amiable George Percy who succeeded John Smith as deputy-governor of the colony, and at a later time objected to the account of events set forth in Smith's *Generall History*. The possibility of the association of this copy of the *True Relation* with George Percy as well as with Northumberland adds to its engaging qualities. At any rate it was preserved by one or the other of them in a volume of tracts, and it is now to be placed in a case bearing the seal in gold of the 9th Earl of Northumberland.

The epic material in the conquest of Mexico was not long in being recognized by the Spanish muse. In 1588 appeared in Madrid

*De Cortes valeroso, y Mexicana*, and six years later, much enlarged, this work by Gabriel Laso de la Vega was reissued with the title *Mexicana*. More than a century later, in 1798, appeared the *México Conquistada* of Juan de Escoiquiz, a long, heroic poem of twenty-six cantos. The works of Laso de la Vega and Escoiquiz have been in the collection for many years and to them a third of similar character on the same subject has now been added by the acquisition of *El Peregrino Indiano* of Antonio de Saavedra Guzman, published in Madrid in 1599, the first poetical writing by a native Mexican to attain publication. The author of this Mexican epic was born of ancient lineage, a descendant of the earliest viceroys and husband of the grand-daughter of Jorge de Alvarado, one of the Conqueror's captains. Seven years of historical investigation on the part of Saavedra Guzman found their way into verse in the seventy days of a voyage to Spain. Though all these works on the Conquest are somewhat patronizingly spoken of by the modern critic,



yet they have had their day of popularity and are now the subject of interest to the historian of letters. *El Peregrino Indiano*, republished in Mexico in 1880 with an introduction by Joaquin Garcia Icazbalceta, was highly regarded by contemporary and later writers as a simple and exact account of events, more simple and exact, though in verse, Beristain writes, than the poem in prose of Antonio Solis. Its accuracy and its descriptions of the customs of the country were praised by the historian Antonio de Herrera, and among the many who dedicated sonnets to the author was the famous Lope de Vega, whose lines to one whom he acclaimed as the Lucan of Cortes are warm with hyperbole. The copy of this work secured for the Library is in its original unstiffened parchment cover, and contains the woodcut portrait of the author lacking from one of the other two recorded examples of the book.

The Spanish-American collection was further enriched this year by the purchase of the *Tesoro de Medicinas* of Gregorio Lopez,

a second edition, published in Mexico in 1674, following its original publication in 1672. The venerable author was a pious man, who felt no vocation for the priesthood or for the monastic life, but who, nevertheless, gave himself to the service of his fellows as fully and as simply as the holy Francis of Assisi. He came voluntarily from Spain to Mexico in 1562 and lived there as an anchorite until his death in 1596. Bareheaded, barefooted, clad in a coarse tunic belted with a rope of straw, he lived in the wilderness and meditated continuously upon the love of God and his neighbor. He found time, however, to mingle action with meditation and to study disease and the simple remedies of field and garden. One result of his study and of his ministrations among the poor was this treatise on the common infirmities and their cure that learned men thought well enough of to issue in these two editions and in a third, published in Madrid in 1708, more than a century after his death. The failure of his process of beatification, brought forward several



times in the past three centuries, is referred to by his biographer as one of the incomprehensible judgments of God. The addition of this good man's book to the Library makes one more title for the collection of American scientific books that one day will engage the interest of a bibliographer.

The quest for material relating to those parts of the United States formerly part of the Kingdom of New Spain has been uncommonly productive of results in the past year. In 1924 the location in Wagner's *The Spanish Southwest* of copies of the more important works on California, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas showed the leadership of the Library in this field with a total of 88 titles. Since that time the number has been increased to 95, and among the four scarce titles added in the past year (Wagner, Nos. 36, 83, 120 and 155) is the *Derrotero de la Expedicion en la Provincia de los Texas*, composed by Juan Antonio de la Peña, and published in Mexico in 1722. The book comprises the journal of the chaplain

of an expedition sent to protect the Texas missions against the encroachments of the French of Louisiana, and in general to consolidate and enlarge the Spanish interests in that country. It contains excellent copper plate engravings, doubtless by a Mexican craftsman, of four Texas presidios. Mr. Wagner says of the journal that it has never been translated into English in spite of its importance as one of the chief sources of Texas history and almost the earliest in printed form. The copy now in the Library was secured at the sale of the Samuel L. Kingan collection at Anderson's, in the catalogue of which it was entered as No. 302. The fact that it is tall and rather sparkling to the eye and bound in an old piece of green and gold brocade doesn't in the least dull the satisfaction we feel in the acquisition of this earnestly desired title.

Among the publications of the Swedish South Company, organized by William Usselinx under Gustavus Adolphus, were the *Sweriges Rïkkes General Handels Compagnies Contract* and the *Octroy Eller Privilegium*



of this Süder Compagniet, both printed at Stockholm in 1626, described as Numbers 14 and 17 in the bibliography attached to Jameson's *William Usselinx*. The acquisition of these very rare titles adds to our material two documents that underlie the later Swedish interest in America, and brings the total of Usselinx writings now in the Library to the respectable number of fifteen.

The Library's collection of works of the Revolutionary period, distinctive because of the presence in it of a large proportion of American printed pamphlets, has been sweetened by a small increment of unusual books. Chalmers's *Introduction to the History of the Revolt of the Colonies*, printed in London in 1782, but suppressed before publication, is found ordinarily without the tell-tale title-page or other indication of author or printer. Many scholars, indeed, have denied the existence of the book in any other form, but we secured this year a presentation copy, complete with title-page, one of the three complete copies known to modern bibliographers.

The English radical movement of the eighteenth century, of which the American Revolution was a local phase—a statement not always relished by conservative Americans proud of a Revolutionary ancestry—found one of its vehicles of expression in a periodical called *The Whisperer*, published in London by William Moore from February 17, 1770 to January 11, 1772. The complete file of this periodical now in the Library is sure to interest students of a movement much more complex than is indicated by tea-parties and other surface manifestations. The extreme theory of the relationship of the colonies to the mother country was enunciated by Thomas Jefferson in his *Summary View of the Rights of British America*, published in Williamsburgh, Virginia, in 1774 by Clementina Rind, widow of that William Rind who had been brought from Maryland to Virginia some years earlier by Jefferson and his group to provide a press for liberal writings. A copy of the original edition, secured this year and placed with the reprints of Philadelphia and



London, completes the tale so far as contemporary publications of this significant production may be counted.

If we recall with particular pleasure a year in which the Library acquired copies of the Narragansett tract and of John Smith's *True Relation*, it does not mean that our sense of satisfaction expends itself wholly upon the consideration of these exceptional rarities. The purchases of the year seem uncommonly well-marked by the quality of individuality. In a year in which the Library secured two tracts famous and important in the story of American Indian relations, Edward Winslow's manuscript statement of expenses of the Massachusetts commissioners at the Casco Bay Treaty of 1732 came as a sort of special grace. By the side of the original Charleston, South Carolina, edition and the London edition of Patrick Tailfer's *True and Historical Narrative of the Colony of Georgia*, 1741, we have placed a fine copy of the supposedly spurious Charleston edition, described as No. 940 in the Church

*Catalogue.* Robert Elliston, the comptroller of his Majesty's customs in New York, like the good St. Matthew, found sitting at the receipt of custom no hindrance to following his Lord. His elaborately printed *Officia Sacrata: or Devotional Offices in the Retired Acts of Divine Adoration*, probably from an English press in 1742, is a collection of mystical devotions which, recalling Law's *Serious Call*, forms a piquant and unusual addition to the literature of piety in America. A handsome German tract entitled, *Georgia, oder: Kurtze Nachricht von dem Christlichen Vorhaben der Königlich-Englischen Herren Commissarien zu Aufrichtung der neuen Colonie Georgia in Süd-Carolina in America*, Frankfort, 1733, unknown to record, has interest in the early history of the Salzburg emigration. An imperfect almanac brought in by a friendly local bookseller, turned out to be the only known copy of Jacob Taylor's *Almanack* for 1707, printed by Tiberius Johnson of Philadelphia in 1706, recorded by title only as Hildeburn, No. 108. This is one of two or possibly of three known pieces,



existing in one copy each, attributed to the press of Tiberius Johnson. It contains Caleb Pusey's "A few remarks on D. L.'s Almanack for 1706," an unrecorded title in the controversy between Pusey, the Quaker apologist, and Daniel Leeds, the antagonist, which brightened the City of Brotherly Love in the years 1700 to 1706. The *Reglamento para la Guarnicion de la Habana, Santiago de Cuba, San Augustin de la Florida, etc.*, and the *Reglamento para las peculiares Obligaciones de el Presidio de San Augustin de la Florida* are handsome thin folios, printed in Mexico and unknown to Medina. Late Spanish pieces on Florida with Indian interest are not as common as they might be, and when the opportunity presents itself we secure them for the collection without too much delay.

It is always a satisfaction for the gleaner to find a corner of the field overpassed by the harvesters. An unrecorded Hugh Gaine imprint, *A Course of Experiments in Electricity* by William Johnson, 1764, found in a Providence cellar, is the excuse for this trite obser-

vation. A copy of the Newport, 1772, edition of Church's *Entertaining History of King Philip's War*, seldom found in its original binding with the two depressing Paul Revere engravings intact, is another interesting book among the lesser acquisitions of the Library. To attempt a justification of Revere for copying the portrait of Charles Churchill, the English poet, slinging a powder horn about the neck of that obviously astonished gentleman and calling the result "Benjamin Church" would lead us into the mazes of that science of casuistry we escaped from so gladly earlier in this report. The trifles of an age are important to its historians, and we have continued an old policy of the Library in securing such copies of American chap-books as came our way. This light reading of our forefathers was cleverly introduced to the world: such titles as *The Genuine Experience and Dying Address of Dolly Taylor*, Bennington, 1796, and *The Remarkable History of Miss Villars*, Keene, 1795, provoke the imagination now no less



than when they were composed to catch the pennies of the romantic and the curious. The *Bibliotheca Classica* of Georg Draud, Frankfort, 1611, has two of its 1300 odd pages devoted to writings on America, and until someone produces an earlier list, it must stand as the first printed American bibliography. To our rich collection of the works of Peter Apian, the German astronomer of the early sixteenth century, we added the *Quadrans Apiani Astronomicus* from the author's press at Ingolstadt, 1532, and the *Introductio Geographica* of the same press, issued in the following year. An incomplete set of annual publications, the *Annuae Litterae* of the Jesuit missionaries in all parts of the world was strengthened by the acquisition of the volumes for the years 1585, 1604 and 1612. Antedating the Jesuit Relations, the material offered by these letters for the study of the earlier missionary activities is of the first importance.

One of the most appreciated gifts of the year was in the form of a donation from

James Comly McCoy, who followed his earlier presentation of the Jesuit *Relation* for 1662 by sending us six titles from his own collection of early French books on America. These were examples of French royal *edits*, *arrêts*, *ordonnances*, and other administrative publications of the familiar type indicated by these terms. The gift was especially welcome at this time because of our interest in the compilation of a list of these documents relating to America. Charles L. Nichols continued his gifts of other years by the presentation of three children's books from the press of Isaiah Thomas, *A Little Pretty Pocket Book*, the *Picture Exhibition* and *The Juvenile Biographer*. The copies of these books given by Dr. Nichols were in the same condition as when they were stored by Thomas in his stock room to await demand; that is, in sheets, uncut, folded but not sewn. Some years ago we lost at auction a copy of Richard Lewis's translation of Holdsworth's *Muscipula*, printed at Annapolis in 1728. By way of consolation, A. S. W. Rosenbach sent us



a copy of the original Latin edition of the *Muscipula*, London, 1709. Books of a similar character have a way of coming together in the course of time, and it was doubtless in Dr. Rosenbach's mind that sooner or later a copy of the Annapolis translation would inevitably seek a place on the shelf beside his gift of the original London edition. We have many such decoy books in the collection, and our experience has been such as leads us to believe in the force which the anthropologist calls "sympathetic magic." It would not do to say too much about this lest someone should reproach us with superstitious practices. This would be unjust, but somehow we like to have these decoys here and there on the shelves. Other printed and manuscript material has come to us through the courtesy of the following donors :

Henry Bergen

G. E. Bowman

Clarence S. Brigham

Arthur W. Brown

John Nicholas Brown

Brown University Library

Howard W. Chapin  
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Lawrence Martin  
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José Toribio Medina  
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William Davis Miller  
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Frederick S. Peck  
Providence Public Library  
A. S. W. Rosenbach  
Rhode Island Historical Society  
State Street Trust Company



Miss Margaret Bingham Stillwell

J. C. Webster

D. B. Updike

The William L. Clements Library

The work of the staff in the past year has been directed principally to the making of records in the form of a shelf-list, a chronological list, and an author, title and subject card catalogue, and to the preparation of copy for volume III of the printed catalogue, now in type and approaching publication. Four years ago we began the making of a shelf-list and a list of the Library's titles arranged by the year of publication as work to be done in the odd time of the secretary. When the estimate showed that between fifty and sixty thousand cards would have to be typed for such a record, its completion as a spare-time job seemed so far in the future as to give the undertaking the character of an exercise in faith. But happily the task came to an end in the past winter, and our faith in the little grains of sand method, when practised by a succession of industrious and conscientious

young women, has been fully justified. The experience has been doubly valuable in enabling us to realize that the greater task of re-cataloguing the Library by the same method may be expected sometime in the next decade to proceed to a conclusion as sure and as satisfactory. The assistant librarian has had as an extra-routine job the formation of a catalogue of bibliographical works which will form the nucleus of a union catalogue to be published ultimately as a bibliography of American bibliographies. Another member of the staff has occupied time not given to routine in working upon a list of French royal administrative documents which is to be issued in the coming winter as a continuation of the preliminary list published by Worthington C. Ford in the *Proceedings of the Massachusetts Historical Society* for April, 1927. As in other years one of the pleasures of the staff has been found in supplying titles to Charles Evans for inclusion in his great bibliography, and in trying to answer, not always successfully, bibliographical rid-



dles passed on to us by Wilberforce Eames in the course of his work upon Sabin. Joseph McCoid, the photographer of the Library, has made and distributed during the year about 7,000 prints. This number includes the available issues of the *Newport Mercury* for the years 1786 and 1787, distributed to twelve subscribing libraries; and from our own resources 178 prints of the Pedro Font manuscript diary for the Smithsonian Institution; 312 prints of the *Mexicana* of Laso de la Vega for the University of Illinois; 89 prints of manuscript maps in the Blathwayt Collection for the Library of Congress; 124 prints of title-pages for Charles Evans; 51 prints of the *Doctrina Guasteca* for Tulane University; 43 prints of commercial tracts for the Newberry Library of Chicago; 19 prints of a portolan atlas for the examination of an Italian historian of cartography, and 41 prints of portions of books and manuscripts for the use of a western bibliographer. These and other jobs of lesser magnitude were carried out in the

midst of daily demands upon the photographic department brought in by the mail and the telephone.

In July, 1927, we accepted with regret the resignation of Miss Gertrude Elizabeth Robson, who as assistant librarian gave faithful and loyal service to the Library during a period in which the responsibility of her position was extraordinarily heavy. Her anxiety to help investigators and her invariably friendly and cordial reception of visitors to the institution is one of the features of her work we recall with pleasure. We look forward to happy years for her as librarian of the Abernethy Collection of American Literature at Middlebury College, Vermont. In February, 1928, Mr. Archibald P. DeWeese gave up his position with us to engage in musical work in New York. The staff now consists of the librarian and of Mrs. Raymond Newton Watts, assistant librarian, Miss Gertrude L. Annan, cataloguer, Miss Catherine C. Quinn, secretary, and Joseph McCoid, photographer.



The Visiting Committee for this year was made up of Messrs. Wilberforce Eames, Worthington C. Ford, Francis R. Hart, George A. Gaskill, Grenville Kane, John Nicholas Brown and Clarence S. Brigham. As in other years, the visit of this committee on February 22d was one of the events of the year that remain in memory.

For the *Committee of Management*

WILLIAM HERBERT PERRY FAUNCE

NATALIE BAYARD BROWN

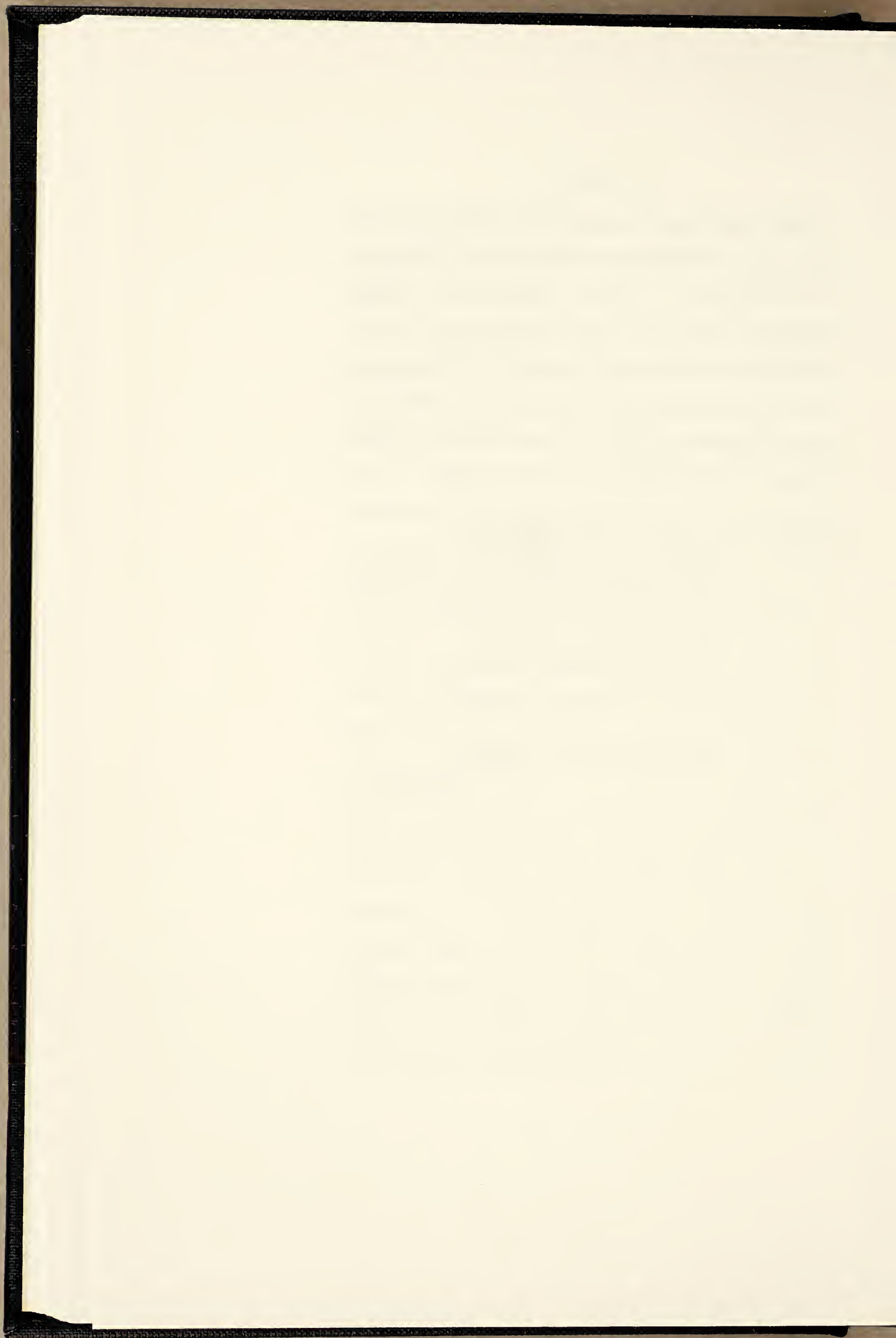
WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN

CHARLES LEMUEL NICHOLS

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*





JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1929

2

PROVIDENCE

1929

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President William Herbert Perry Faunce, William Vail Kellen, Daniel Berkeley Updike and John Nicholas Brown. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and for the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE cost of administering the Library to June 30, 1929, has been:

<i>Binding</i>		\$98.88	
<i>Books</i>		5,568.76	
<i>Building</i>			
<i>Care of</i>	\$728.10		
<i>Electricity</i>	162.72		
<i>Heat</i>	509.08		
			1,399.90
<i>Library Supplies</i>			685.83
<i>Photostat Supplies</i>			903.99
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>			471.75
<i>Postage, Express, etc.</i>			204.42
<i>Salaries and Assistance</i>			12,166.04
<i>Total expenditures</i>			<u>\$21,499.57</u>
<i>Less receipts</i>			
<i>Sale of publications</i>	\$94.50		
<i>Cash received</i>	73.89		
<i>Photostat</i>	1,296.60		
			<u>1,464.99</u>
			<u>\$20,034.58</u>

The Endowment Fund stands on the Comptroller's books at \$538,623.22. The income from invested funds has been \$18,982.13, which with accounts receivable of \$1,200 and bills receivable of \$604.51, and with a balance of \$453.67 from 1927-1928, shows a surplus of income over expenditures

of \$1,205.73. A separate statement to the Corporation accounts for the receipt and disbursement of gifts of money to the Library.

The main function of the Library, to make available to investigators the source material of American history printed before 1801, has been exercised during the year 1928-1929 to a greater extent than we are ordinarily able to report. Of the seventeen hundred visits to the building, three hundred and forty-five have been visits from research workers. The number of photostat prints made at the request of investigators has been sixteen hundred and seventy, and of the letters written by the staff, more than five hundred have been in reply to inquiries for information in the field of our interest. The list of special subjects studied in the Library or by the aid of its staff or of its photographic department includes such topics as the language of the aboriginal tribes of Peru, the Church in Mexico, contemporary printed accounts of the Conquest of



Mexico, the bibliography of early Florida, the exploration of the coast and of the interior of California, the exploration and mapping of the northeastern coast of North America, the printed administrative acts of the French royal government relating to America, early American poetry, Maryland colonization writings, the history of printing in Delaware, New Jersey and New Hampshire, the history of flags and naval signals, general bibliography and the bibliography of American source material, and the lives and writings of several individuals of American birth or association. In these and in numerous other subjects it has been our good fortune to provide definite and much appreciated assistance to students visiting the Library, or drawing upon its resources by correspondence.

Hand in hand with the efforts to make the fullest use of the collection goes always the task or rather the adventure of adding to its resources. This year the word adventure seems particularly applicable because of the wide fields we have traversed and of

the unexpected turns of the path by which more than once we have found ourselves looking into the smiling face of Fortune.

There are few features in common between Mark Twain's Connecticut Yankee and the great discoverer, Christopher Columbus, but they have this at any rate — that each of them in a moment of danger called upon the stars in their courses for aid, and in the event each was justified in his faith. The Connecticut Yankee, threatened with the stake, remembered the solar eclipse due at the time set for his execution, and announced that if his captors persisted in their purpose, he would blot out forever the light of the sun. When the darkness occurred according to prediction, he not only gained freedom, but acquired an extraordinary degree of respect from the terrified Britons of Arthur's Court. And Columbus averted the starvation of his forces through the ill-will of the Porto Rican savages by making identical use of the eclipse of the moon that occurred on February 29, 1504. The device,



indeed, has been attributed to other heroes of history and of fiction, but in the case of Columbus it rests upon authority, and it is even conjectured that the Admiral's exact timing of his portentous threat was made possible by the possession of the *Calendarium* of Regiomontanus, a famous German scholar, known to his sponsors in baptism by the less princely designation of Johann Müller of Königsberg. The year 1474, and the city of Nuremberg, saw the appearance of three editions of this celebrated work: a block book edition in German, and two editions, one in German and one in Latin, printed from type by Müller himself on his own press. It is a copy of the Latin edition of 1474 that has been secured for the Library in the past year, but it must be said at once that the chief claim of the book upon our interest is not its unproven romantic association with Columbus, but its value as a document of prime importance in the navigation literature of the Discovery Period. Its convenient presentation of tables showing the

declination of the sun and the movements of moon and stars, its graphic representation of coming eclipses, its calendar and its table of latitudes cause it to be regarded as one of the milestones in that slowly won mastery of the sea which fitted in so intimately with the discovery and exploration of America as to render the books of sixteenth century navigation a component of the literature of the larger subject. The book is described in the *Catalogue of Books Printed in the XVth Century now in the British Museum*, Part II, page 456. The student of navigation history, the Americanist, the student of incunabula and the amateur of typography unite in finding matter of unusual interest in the "Regiomontanus" of 1474.

When the news of the discovery and conquest of Mexico reached Europe, the Old World had awakened to the importance of the still half-fabulous America. In the special case of Mexico the stories of a higher civilization existing in Yucatan than had been encountered elsewhere in America, the presence



there of gold in quantity and the bold nature of the Cortez expedition made the subject of unusual concern to merchants, to politicians and to the lovers of high enterprise throughout western Europe. From 1520, when Varthema's *Itinerario* in the Venice edition, with the Juan Diaz account of Grijalva's expedition to Yucatan, gave the world its first knowledge of Mexico, until the end of 1522, when the Conquest had been practically completed, the news from that source found publication in at least nine books and tracts, issued in four different countries; that is, two each in Spain and Italy, one each in Switzerland and Belgium and three in Germany. Of these nine recorded pieces, seven are now in the Library in their original editions. This number was recently attained by the purchase of the German news *plaquette* entitled *Neue zeitung. von dem Lande. das die Sponier funden haben ym 1521.iare genant Jucatan*, comprising an informative narrative illustrated by seven impressions of five primitive woodcuts. The presence among the nine Yucatan

tracts of three from German presses in the German language and character may be accounted for by the world-wide interests of the mercantile house of Fugger of Augsburg, whose correspondents everywhere sent home as a matter of routine privately acquired information and such contents of the public news sheets as seemed to them especially important. In an article in the *Hispanic American Historical Review* for May, 1929, entitled "Three Accounts of the Expedition of Fernando Cortez, Printed in Germany between 1520 and 1522," Henry R. Wagner discusses the sources of the three German tracts, all now found in this Library, reconstructs the historical background of their appearance and supplements his valuable article with an English translation of the three tracts by Ruth Frey Axe of Los Angeles. Sometime in the 1870's, the *Neue zeitung* was reproduced, in part, in facsimile from the copy in the State Library, Berlin. Because this facsimile contains only four leaves instead of the six found in our copy,



and because two lines of printing, referring to the contents of the fifth and sixth leaves, are lacking from its title-page, it has been supposed by some writers that the Berlin copy represents an earlier issue of the tract. A correspondent in Berlin, however, has assured us that though the copy in the State Library from which the facsimile was made contains on its title-page the two lines missing in the reproduction, it lacks the two leaves to which these lines refer. Clearly, the Berlin copy, lacking the two final leaves, but containing the full title, is an imperfect copy and not an earlier issue of the *plaquette*. Those who made the reproduction (see the John Carter Brown *Catalogue*, Vol. I, Part I, page 82) seem to have blocked out the two lines of the title-page that describe the contents of the missing leaves, and produced as a result of this manipulation a tract of four leaves relating wholly to America, a patriotic service that has created an issue which never existed and has caused trouble and uncertainty to two generations of bibliographers.

The need of merchant, mariner and judge for a repertory of law and usage regulating commerce in the various countries of the world has resulted in the publication from early times of many books with titles that fill the mouth and stir the imagination. The Catalan *Libre de Consolat*, the *Flemish T'Boeck der Zee rechten*, Cleirac's *Les Us et Coutumes de la Mer* and Caines's *Lex mercatoria Americana* are a few well-remembered examples of the type. The Library has recently acquired the first book of this species to be written and printed in America. The *Labyrintho de Comercio terrestre y naval* by Juan de Hevia Bolaños (Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, I. 73) is a thick quarto, printed in 1617 in Lima, where, in 1603, its author had first published his often reprinted legal handbook, the *Curia Philippica*. The rarity of books intended for practical use, especially for practical use upon shipboard, is a commonplace of bibliographical experience, so that one is not astonished to learn that of this useful guide to the "law merchant" only



this copy and two others have been located in modern libraries. The book was reprinted separately in Madrid in 1610 and frequently thereafter as the second part of later Peninsular editions of the *Curia Philippica*. It is known that it served the authors of later compilations of the sort, and one may safely believe that it served no less effectively the contemporary merchants and shipmen of Spanish America and Spain for whose needs it was brought into being.

The generations accustomed to think of Aududon's *Birds of America*, with its lordly plates, as the last word in the illustration of American ornithology are given to assume that in the literal sense it was the first word also in that subject. In this assumption they reckon without their Wilson and their Bonaparte, but even more do they fail to count their Catesby. *The Natural History of Carolina, Florida and the Bahama Islands* by Mark Catesby is a magnificent folio in two volumes, printed in London, 1731-1743, in which each page of text, in parallel columns

of French and English, is so imposed as to face the full-page plate it describes. During a residence of several years in Charleston, Catesby made excursions into the forests of the southeastern colonies, and where his associates returned laden with skins and furs the eager naturalist came back with a trove in notebook and portfolio that has been a delight to succeeding generations. In 1726, he returned to England, and after learning the art of etching upon copper, reproduced his drawings and paintings in that medium for the illustration of his great book. The plates and descriptive text so learnedly put together form a work of authority and of enduring beauty, a happy combination few men are so fortunate as to bring into being. Audubon is said to have remarked of Catesby: "I confide in all he says," and scientists to-day allow him as much virtue as may be accorded a pre-Linnean naturalist. But more than this to us is the fact that Catesby's big book delights the eye. His fishes, serpents and insects, his well-



observed birds, gracefully posed upon flowers and shrubs, are anatomically well drawn, and colored richly and naturally after his own patiently recorded observations. An examination of the first edition of the work leaves one especially happy, for in the second edition of 1754, issued two years after Catesby's death, the professional colorist employed to tint the prints rather outdid nature in the brilliant richness of plumage and blossom, literally painted the lily and almost succeeded in throwing a perfume on the violet. A fine copy of the first edition of the Catesby now stands upon our shelves with the equally fine copy of the third of 1771 that has been there for many years. Early books on America are not ordinarily notable for their beauty, but in the several editions of the Catesby—English, French and German—is found a work of importance in the history of American science and a rarely beautiful specimen of the illustrated book.

The period in which men at sea began to signal from ship to ship by means of flags

displayed in prearranged order or position, the beginning of that evolution which has given us the International Marine Signal Code of to-day, lies so far back in antiquity that the historian comes finally to rest upon the scarlet cloak the Phoenicians displayed as the signal for battle. The practice of flag signalling seems to have existed through the ages, constantly becoming more complex, until finally the French with their passion for arrangement took the material in hand and in 1693 issued a codification of their current practice. Later, in 1714, Jonathan Greenwood published his manual of flag signalling for the British navy, and through the practical experience of men at sea the science continued development to its present state. The printed signal codes of the eighteenth century were arranged for sending only, so that for the sake of convenience, it became customary for a ship or for its individual officers to possess manuscript codes that would enable the watch officer quickly to interpret messages from the flag ship.



Among the distinctive books in the Library are its copies of the *Signaux de Nuit* and the *Signaux de Jour* for the fleet of Monsieur de Tronjoly, probably printed on a French Fleet Press at Mauritius in 1779, or at least so we interpret the imprint, "A L'Isle de France, de L'Imprimerie Royale." Because of the difficulty of representing the flags in color or even in plain woodcuts at this distant station, the code for day signalling, arranged for receiving and for sending, was added to the book in manuscript form, with beautifully executed flags in color, occupying two folded sheets inserted at the end of the volume. Some months ago we added to this exceptionally interesting French naval document a similar code, compiled about the year 1760, for the receiving of signals in the British Navy. This acquisition is in the form of a small parchment bound volume, arranged in the thumb index fashion, with the flags in color painted on the index tabs. The earliest owner of the book was doubtless an officer of some British ship on duty in American

waters. If we could determine which ship, and who was the officer that owned the book, and the reason for its possession as early as 1778 by a resident of the South County of Rhode Island, we should have in hand the matter of a pretty story, unknown now to us and to the descendants of the original American owner from whom we secured the volume.

In addition to the books that have been mentioned as among the most important acquisitions of the year, there have been secured several of lesser general interest that still demand recognition by specific reference. *Le Voyage de L'illustre Seigneur et Cheualier François Drach Admiral d'Angleterre, alentour du monde*, Paris, 1613, is the first French edition of the Francis Pretty narrative of Drake's great voyage, translated by the Sieur de Vauchelles. In this original published form, the French version does not contain the "Seconde Partie" found in the second edition of 1627. The book takes its place in the Library on a shelf that contains



an unusually interesting group of titles referring to the achievements of Sir Francis Drake. The *Nova Lipsiensia* is a semi-weekly newspaper, dated 1736, that contains in addition to its European news numerous references to events in various parts of America. Not the least interesting of these American news items are the accounts of the new settlement in Georgia, a matter of interest in Germany because of the Salzburger emigration to that colony in 1732 and 1733. The file of the periodical acquired by the Library is complete in the 104 numbers of the year 1736. This newspaper is so rare that as yet we have been unable to learn whether its publication was continued beyond the year of its first appearance. It was obviously not published as a commercial enterprise, and it has been suggested that it was issued by a group of scholars of the University of Leipsic. Besides its Latin text, there are other internal evidences that in this suggestion lies the solution of an interesting bibliographical problem. The *Memoirs of Charles Denms Rusoe*

*D'Eres, a Native of Canada*, Exeter, 1800, is one of those "Indian Captivities" that collectors strive to secure, even though its matter is commonly supposed to have been fictional in character. If this be the case, one must observe that its author was both voluminous and circumstantial in his fabrications and that he produced a book of genuine value. Leaving aside the question of its historical merit, our copy of the book possesses peculiar interest in this Library, for it came to us "In memory of Charles Lemuel Nichols, from a Friend." The gift of the book was made by a close associate of Dr. Nichols who, knowing his love for the Library, chose this gracious way of testifying affection and esteem. Coming at a time when we were missing daily the presence of our friend and counsellor, this remembrance of him from an unexpected source moved and pleased us more than we could satisfactorily express to the donor.

Every collector has observed in his pursuit a phenomenon that never ceases to



amaze the gamester, that occasional abrogation of the laws of probability while for several times running suits and sequences and combinations are repeated for the benefit of a fortunate player. In our search during the past year for items to be added to the collection, we have experienced a striking instance of this apparent reversal of the law of average appearance, for the most notable feature of the year's collecting has been the occurrence, one after another, of a number of famous maps, some of them of such rarity as to be unknown in the record of modern book-selling. A mediæval adept in the mystical interpretation of events might find in the confluence of things in general a compelling cause for the appearance in this twelve-month, at this place, of so many long-sought cartographical rarities, but it is not for us to seek explanations ; our part is simply to give thanks.

If we had been asked a year ago what we most earnestly wished to secure for the Library, it is likely that the absence of certain

especially notable maps from the collection would have led our thoughts towards maps, and as two of these lacking items, the Thorne map and the Wright-Molyneux map, are of the utmost importance in a collection of English Americana, we should in all probability have expressed a wish for copies of these memorable examples of sixteenth century cartography. Such a wish would have been the equivalent of crying for the moon, for the Thorne map seems to exist in only three other copies in public institutions, and the Wright-Molyneux map, though much less scarce, has to be sought long and patiently. We have come to believe, however, that it may be wise now and then to cry for the moon, for, as the event has proved, she is occasionally to be had. Both of these maps were placed in our hands on the same afternoon. One can only admire the ways of that special Providence that looks out for deserving book-collectors, and, admiring, pass on to a word about this particular manifestation of its beneficence.



The Thorne map of the world has been discussed so often that we need say of it only that its geographical and historical features still demand and receive attention in spite of the four centuries that have passed, gnawing at reputations, since in 1527 Robert Thorne, a Bristol merchant resident in Seville, drew an outline of the world from earlier maps, enriched it with observations from his own knowledge and from the experience of Spanish pilots, and then from motives of national pride sent the design to Henry's ambassador at the imperial court. These features of the first English world map of the new era may be taken as understood; in the present association we are thinking of it simply as a sheet of paper, bearing a woodcut map, and forming part of a book. The map itself has no great beauty of design and little originality of conception, but its existence as one of the two maps found in Hakluyt's *Divers voyages touching the discoverie of America*, of 1582, and its rarity in modern times give unusual bibliographical signifi-

cance to any copy of it that appears. Only two libraries, the British Museum and the Huntington, have hitherto possessed copies of the *Divers voyages* (Church *Catalogue*, No. 128) in which were found both the Lok and the Thorne maps, and it is no small satisfaction that our copy of so great a book has acquired the same distinction. The *Divers voyages* was the first of the books of exploration to be written by an Englishman about English discoveries, the first English book to deal exclusively with North America, the first English book to urge the colonization of America rather than the mere exploitation of its mines and fisheries. It was the beginning of a native literature of exploration and settlement that has incited the English to mastery of the seas and to sovereignty of the greatest of modern empires. Its scant sixty leaves of black letter text and its two small maps receive reverence among books of ideas, the books that have worked changes in the destiny of nations.

The small quarto *Divers voyages* was fol-



lowed in 1589 by Hakluyt's one-volume folio collection, *The Principall Navigations of the English Nation*, which ten years later, 1598–1600, came out in its final form in three volumes folio. Accompanying the three-volume Hakluyt was a map of the world on the Mercator Projection that, because of the likeness of its geographical configurations to those of the Molyneux Globe, is usually called the Molyneux map, but which is more correctly described as the Wright-Molyneux map because it was projected by Edward Wright, the Cambridge mathematician. In 1599, Wright published his *Certaine Errors in Navigation Detected and Corrected*, explaining in it the mathematics of the Mercator Projection and laying down rules for the construction of Mercator charts. There is good reason to believe from contemporary evidence that the world map in the Hakluyt of 1598–1600 was Wright's practical exposition of the theory and method by which he made the Mercator system of projection practicable for the use of mariners, though

the system itself had then been in being some thirty years. It is not so much because of its interesting geographical features that the Wright-Molyneux map, next to the Mercator world map of 1569, may be described as the most important map of modern times, but rather for the reason that it illustrated a mathematical theory which has changed the whole basis of maritime cartography. The world to-day owes the ease with which courses are laid down and havens reached unerringly to a quiet scholar who once found himself upon a ship that went off its course because of the inadequacy of its old-fashioned plane charts. Frequent references to the importance of the Wright-Molyneux chart are found in contemporary navigation writing, and it came into the polite literature of the period when in 1599 or 1600, in *Twelfth Night*, Shakespeare wrote of his creature Malvolio, "he does smile his face into more lines than is in the new map with the augmentation of the Indies." The Hakluyt of 1598-1600 is a common enough



book, but so rarely is it found with the map that booksellers' catalogues, describing it, usually take for granted the absence of this important feature of the collection. The copy lately secured for the Library is a fine tall book with the map, in the second state, in its original condition, the two sheets composing it not yet trimmed and pasted together. The Library possesses already in its group of navigation works copies of the first and third editions of Wright's *Certaine Errors in Navigation Detected and Corrected*, a book inseparable in the mind of the student from the great Wright-Molyneux map on the Mercator Projection.

In 1534 appeared in Venice a compilation credited to the Italian editor of voyages, Giovanni Ramusio, containing selections from the works of Peter Martyr, of Oviedo, and of an anonymous historian of the conquest of Peru. The work is known as the *Historia de l'Indie Occidentali* or, more familiarly sometimes, as the *Summario*, from the first word of its second title. At the end of

the second book occurs a description of the two maps intended to be found in the volume, but though one of these, the small map of Hispaniola, is usually in its place in the book, only one copy of the larger and more important production has been known to bibliographers. Generations of bookmen and students have looked vainly for a second copy of the map described in the book as the "Tauola vniuersale del paese di tutte le Indie occidentali." Until the present time, the only known copy of this elusive cartographical work, commonly spoken of as the "Ramusio map" and described by Henry Stevens of Vermont as "the largest, and perhaps the most important of the early woodcut maps of the New World" was the fine uncolored copy in the New York Public Library, purchased by James Lenox from Henry Stevens in 1852. The Ramusio map was drawn from two manuscript charts, made by celebrated Spanish pilots, and, judging from the copy, the originals must have shown the characteristics of the "Padron Real," the official map



of the world, kept in the Contratacion House in Seville. It exhibits, therefore, the cartographical and geographical features of the best Spanish manuscript maps of the period, and its significance is that it helped make current the latest information the western continents had given up to explorers. Through perusal of this printed map many saw for the first time South America taking its correct shape in graphic representation as the result of knowledge acquired through Magellan's voyage and through Pizarro's first exploration of Peru, saw also the innumerable West Indian islands falling into their proper places, and saw the coasts of Mexico and North America assuming their correct outlines. It has been regarded as possessing high standing among the printed maps of the time, and Harrisse, Winsor, Stevens, Kohl and other writers have discussed it while pondering, but not solving, the problem of its rarity. Not long ago a colored copy of the Ramusio map, in very good condition, came into our hands by an extraordinary chance and our

collection is now the richer by another item in the "cartographia Americana vetustissima," a map famous for its interest and a legend for its rarity.

About the same time that the Ramusio map came to us, we secured in London, where it remains at this time in the hands of the binder, an earlier and even more famous cartographical work in the form of Joannes Stobnicza's *Introductio in Ptholomei Cosmographiā*, Cracow, 1512, complete with the sheet, printed on both sides, that contains a woodcut map of the world of especial significance to the student of geography. The Library has long owned a copy of the book without the maps, in itself something of a distinction in the case of an important book known in only five copies, and we have hoped that some day we might join the National Library of Vienna and the Munich State Library in the possession of a complete example of this celebrated work. During the past year our desire in this particular has been attained through the acquisition of the



copy of this book described with excellent fullness in Catalogue XVIII, of E. P. Goldschmidt & Co. Ltd., of London, item No. 172. The especially significant feature of the woodcut map of America shown in the Stobnicza is the representation of North and South America joined by an isthmus and extending as one body of land from the Arctic to the Antarctic, completely separated from Asia, with continental outlines excellently conjectured. Before the discovery of the great Waldseemüller world-map, the *Universalis Cosmographia* of 1507, the Stobnicza map occupied a position of greater distinction than it has since, for when the huge Waldseemüller was unrolled in 1901 by Father Fischer in Wolfegg Castle, it was seen at once that the maps in the Polish book of 1512 were copies of the hemispheres inset at the top of the earlier production, appropriated without acknowledgment by the good Brother John of the Poor Little Ones of Christ. A general knowledge of the American continents, however, was undoubtedly advanced

by Stobnicza's plagiarism; the great Waldseemüller map was not easily circulated, and it is likely that its facts and theories were more quickly disseminated by such earnest gleaners of knowledge as Stobnicza, in his *Introductio*, and Apian, in his Solinus map of 1520, than would have occurred in a more perfect world, protected by international copyright. The Waldseemüller influence is as plainly seen in the text of the Stobnicza book as in the maps that accompany it. In the *Cosmographiae Introductio* of 1507, Waldseemüller made the suggestion that the newly discovered continent be called after its discoverer, Americus Vespucius. In 1509, the author of the anonymous *Globus Mundi* used the proposed name in his text without considering it necessary to explain its origin, and in 1512 Stobnicza wrote that some were calling the fourth part of the world "America," even though it was still commonly spoken of as the New World. Reflecting upon the name that might have been fabricated if the philologists had been brought in, we in America



feel grateful for the error by which the New World received a designation that falls pleasantly upon the ear, marches with stately foot across the map and in its general effect manifests the grand manner as indubitably as the Europe, Asia and Africa of the other continents. The Library can show an interesting set of documents associated with the naming of the New World — the Waldseemüller *Cosmographiae Introductio* in the May issue of 1507 and in the edition of 1509, the anonymous *Globus Mundi* of 1509, the only recorded copy of one of the two earliest maps with the name America, and finally, its latest acquisition, the Stobnicza *Introductio* of 1512, complete with its crude but enlightening representation of the western discoveries.

One of the minor tragedies in the history of science and industry in America is the failure of John Fitch to secure contemporary recognition of his claim to priority in the invention of the steamboat. Our present interest in the subject has been stirred by the acquisition of a copy of the map that Fitch

made and sold to secure money for the continuance of his experiments in steam navigation. Fitch's career is curiously like that of another Connecticut genius, Abel Buell. Born in the same colony, almost within the same twelvemonth, each practiced the crafts of silversmithing and metal work, each because of poverty wandered unhappily, each invented useful and ingenious machinery, each taught himself the art of engraving on metal and each in successive years exercised this art in the production of a notable map. In June, 1785, a year later than the publication of Buell's *Map of the United States*, appeared Fitch's *Map of the North west parts of the United States of America*. As early as 1780, Fitch had begun as deputy surveyor a series of "land-looking" expeditions into Kentucky and Ohio and the Northwest which were to cease abruptly when the great idea of the steamboat came to him in 1785. In one of his stay-at-home periods, he passed the time, with an idea of eventual profit, in designing the map of the country he had been



exploring. In its larger features Fitch's work is based upon the earlier productions of Thomas Hutchins and William McMurray, enriched in details, however, by descriptive legends made up from the designer's personal observations. In his autobiography, Fitch wrote regarding the making of the map: "I . . . got a sheet of Copper and hammered it Polished and engraved it and then made a Press and Printed it," and when one reflects that it was the first detailed delineation of the new country, full of information important to the land-seeker, one is quick to condone the fact that, in Fitch's own words, it was "cours done." The map is crude enough in drawing and engraving; its geographical features are often mere indications and conjectures, but it held within a reasonably small compass the latest geographical knowledge of the new West, showing even the boundaries of the ten new states proposed by the Ordinance of 1784. It was simply expressed, cheap and portable, and one must regard it as a principal instrument in the

great western advance of the closing years of the eighteenth century. So considered, its very homeliness endears it to the imagination, and it acquires a more special interest when one learns that at the time of its making, Fitch was brooding the problem of applying steam to the propulsion of boats and planning to use the proceeds of its sale in experiments to this great end. For the next year he was busy petitioning Congress and various state legislatures to aid his steamboat project by guaranteeing the sale of his maps. It was a fair enough proposal, but the statesmen who listened to it were deaf to its implications. The chief sale of the map came from Fitch's own efforts in the border country, and it is probable that the income derived from this business kept him alive and enabled him to go on with his experiments. The full story of the map is found in P. Lee Phillips's monograph, *The Rare Map of the Northwest by John Fitch. With a facsimile reproduction*, Washington, 1910. One of the pleasant coincidences of the year's collecting



is that we secured some months ago a copy of the famous Northwest Ordinance of 1787, more formally known as *An Ordinance for the Government of the Territory of the United States, North-West of the River Ohio*. It is gratifying to be able to place before the student original issues of the Northwest Ordinance, of the Filson Map of Kentucky of 1784 and of the Fitch Map of the Northwest of 1785, all of them documents that moved men to take the first great step in the country's expansion, and two of them practical guides to the new lands.

With the foregoing account of the Fitch map, this description of an extraordinary group of cartographical rarities has reached its climax, but at the risk of causing a subsidence of interest in the relation, there must be mentioned, because of their unusual character, two maps of less general importance that were secured for the Library in the past year. *A Chorographical Map of the Country round Philadelphia*, drawn by Bernard Romans, published in New Haven on June

2, 1778, is a small, beautifully engraved plan, showing the disposition of the British and American forces in the dark winter and spring of the Valley Forge encampment. As a graphic representation of the most trying crisis of the patriot cause, issued for the information of the people of New England, this map by the Dutch engineer and cartographer must have carried a message of foreboding to the patriots who received it from the press. Happily for the peace of mind of those genuinely concerned, its military dispositions remained correct for just sixteen days after publication. On June 18th, the British evacuated Philadelphia, and within a few days after the 28th of the month, the country was echoing with the sound of Washington's heroic oaths at Monmouth. The map is described as No. 15 in the bibliography attached to P. Lee Phillips, *Notes on the Life and Works of Bernard Romans*. Maps designed by Romans are more difficult to obtain even than copies of his scarce books on Florida and the Netherlands. Of



this map of Philadelphia, two copies only were on record when a third was found in Connecticut, close to its place of publication, and brought to the Library by a friend who has secured for us more than one item of especial interest. Another peculiarly interesting production of the first half of the eighteenth century secured in the past year is a manuscript *Map of the Principal Rivers of Virginia*, drawn in pen and wash by "J. Warner Surveyor 1731." An interpolation of the year 1746 is found in the form of a line that shows the limits of Lord Fairfax's territories. The designer of the map was almost certainly the "John Warner Philomath" who at various times between 1728 and 1741, and perhaps later, compiled the *Virginia and Maryland Almanack* which William Parks issued in that period in Annapolis and Williamsburgh. It is a fair assumption that the maker of the map and the maker of the almanac were the same, and that this ingenious individual was the "J. Warner, Surveyor of King George

[County]" found in the rare list of subscribers to the *Collection of all the Acts of Virginia*, of 1733. From the talented Williamsburgh literary group of this period issued some good verse, good prose, well made and beautifully bound books, but few of the productions of the place and time excel in interest and in beauty of execution this graphic study of the river system of Virginia.

Though five of the items named in this report of the year's acquisitions are among the most celebrated of the printed maps known to students of cartography, their addition has not introduced into the collection the element of disproportion. Their places were waiting for them much as vacant places await the new metals in the chemical table of elements. Their properties were known, their affinities understood, and it was hoped that one day they would take their places in a collection that shows a peculiarly fine group of the editions of Ptolemy, the great atlases of Ortelius, Blaeu and Jan-



son, the Maggiolo portolan atlas of 1511, the "Charles the Fifth" Agnese portolan atlas of 1540, the Glareanus manuscript maps, the Blathwayt Collection of American maps, the manuscript Joliet Map of North America, the Stevens-John Carter Brown world map with the name America, the John Foster wood-cut map of New England in both states, the Lewis Evans maps, the Filson Map of Kentucky and hundreds of manuscript and printed maps of lesser interest but of enduring importance to the investigator. The foundations of our cartographical collection were laid broad and deep by the original owners of a library that John Nicholas Brown, in his youthful letters to John Russell Bartlett, used playfully to refer to as "La Grande Bibliothèque." At the time of securing a particularly important acquisition we are likely to feel a high degree of elation, but our emotional temperature becomes normal as the item in question finds its place and becomes merely another unit in the nobly planned scheme of the collection.

In the course of the past year there appeared in London a book that we have awaited with unusual interest. The *First Map with the Name America* by Henry N. Stevens is an elaborate discussion, with a facsimile, of our unique map customarily described by us with reservations as "The small Waldseemüller map of 1507 with the name America." Mr. Stevens discovered this item and sold it to Mrs. John Carter Brown in 1904. It has never been accepted by scholars as meriting fully our tentative description of it, but all who examine the original are quick in admitting its interest and, if we except its discoverer from the generalization, equally quick in evading the problems it presents. For twenty-five years, Mr. Stevens has studied this map in every aspect with the idea of proving it (*a*) a separately issued Waldseemüller map of 1506, (*b*) the first printed map to employ the name America, (*c*) the first to show the configuration of any part of the American coast and (*d*) a map earlier than the Waldseemüller



wall map of 1507 or than the dated Contarini world map of 1506. In the effort to prove these contentions Mr. Stevens has ranged widely in the geographical writings of the early sixteenth century and has examined the famous maps of the period with a critical scrutiny. The information he has brought out and the zeal and ingenuity he has displayed in argument give distinction to his book. It is not the Library's policy to make claims for its disputed items; we are content that time and the consensus of scholarly opinion should decide their importance. In the present case we are grateful to Mr. Stevens for his book about a map that presents one of the most interesting problems in the cartographical history of the early sixteenth century, and we admire his valiant argument sufficiently to affirm that its refutation as a whole will require diligence and knowledge of an uncommon order. Another supposedly unique item among the possessions of the Library — Hermon Husband's *An Impartial Relation of the First*

*Rise and Cause of the Recent Differences in North Carolina* — has been reprinted by the North Carolina Historical Commission in *Some Eighteenth Century Tracts concerning North Carolina*, edited by William K. Boyd, pages 247–333. Mr. Boyd's collection, which may be obtained from the office of the Commission, at Raleigh, contains reprints, with notes, of fourteen excessively rare North Carolina tracts dated from 1740 to 1791. It is a book of definite importance in collections of the source material of American history.

The work of the staff in the past year has been devoted to the routine of giving aid to investigators, to the accessioning and cataloguing of books and especially to the proof-reading of the forthcoming volume three, part one, of the printed catalogue. The revisions of the card catalogue and of the shelf list and the chronological list have always been in mind, even though progress upon them has been as slow as we expected when the task was undertaken. The usefulness of the chronological list in the daily work of the



Library has been even greater than anticipated. Two part-time assistants have been employed throughout the year in the cleaning and the application of a preservative to the leather bindings of the books. It has been a tedious task, requiring care and judgment, but it has been carried on with enthusiastic interest in its purpose by the renovators, and with pride in the condition resulting from their efforts. Joseph McCoid, the photographer, has made and distributed 5,666 photostat prints, including those made in the reproduction of the *Newport Mercury*, now brought down to the year 1791. For special reasons we were compelled to defer to another year the copying of the *Newport Mercury* file for the years 1788 and 1789. The work of the entire staff has been carried on with love for the contents of the Library and with sympathetic enthusiasm for its purposes. Of the regular exhibitions held in the building an elaborate display of maps showing the progress of geographical knowledge in the sixteenth century received most atten-

tion from visitors and from the local press, though exhibitions of books illustrative of the history and practice of bookbinding, and of books and manuscripts relating to George Washington, brought in many visitors from University and town. During commencement week our display of books and documents of outstanding importance was supplemented by a loan exhibit in the form of a group of fifteenth century woodcuts from the collection of Thomas Ollive Mabbott, then assistant professor of English in the University.

Two changes have occurred in the past year in the membership of the Committee of Management. After serving upon the Committee from the time of its organization in September, 1901, assiduous in attendance and standing always for the conduct of the Library on the highest plane of action, interested in its growth and continued usefulness, Mrs. J. Nicholas Brown resigned her membership in the summer of 1928. The Corporation of the University filled the vacancy created by Mrs. Brown's resignation



by the election to the Committee of her son, John Nicholas Brown. As the grandson of the founder and the son of the donor, Mr. Brown represents the third generation of his family's interest in the Library. The second change in the Committee was caused by the death of Charles Lemuel Nichols on February 19, 1929. Since his election to the Committee in 1916, Dr. Nichols had been in many ways its most active member, the adviser of the Committee and of the Staff in all situations of special difficulty, and their regular consultant in the matter of library expansion and policy. His time and effort were accorded to the institution as much without reserve as if its affairs had been his affairs. The friendship and understanding that he bestowed without stint upon those with whom he associated in the work of the Library is remembered with gratitude and with especial affection by his fellow members of the Committee and by the individuals composing the staff.

The following friends of the Library have

made gifts to it in the form of books in the course of the year: Randolph G. Adams, American Antiquarian Society, Brown University, John Nicholas Brown, Edward Caldwell, Mrs. Robert F. Chambers, Howard M. Chapin, George Watson Cole, G. R. G. Conway, L. H. Dielman, George Simpson Eddy, Thomas Ewing, Lathrop C. Harper, Caroline Hazard, William V. Kellen, Bella C. Landauer, Leonard L. Mackall, the Moses Brown School, Paul C. Nicholson, George A. Osborn, Boies Penrose, Adah Reed Perkins, Howard W. Preston, G. R. F. Prowse, P. D. Rivet, J. Rosenthal, Mrs. Roswell Skeel, Jr., R. E. Spiller, Henry N. Stevens, the Misses Wetmore, and James B. Wilbur.

The staff of the Library is now composed of the Librarian; the Assistant Librarian, Mrs. Raymond N. Watts; Cataloguer, Miss Catherine C. Quinn; Secretary, Miss Marion W. Adams; Photographer, Joseph McCoid; and two part-time assistants, the Misses Tarquhe and Elizabeth Rustigian. In April



we reluctantly gave up to the New York Academy of Medicine the services of Miss Gertrude L. Annan who for two years had given us valuable assistance in the routine of the Library and in the bibliographical work of the printed catalogue.

For the *Committee of Management*

WILLIAM HERBERT PERRY FAUNCE

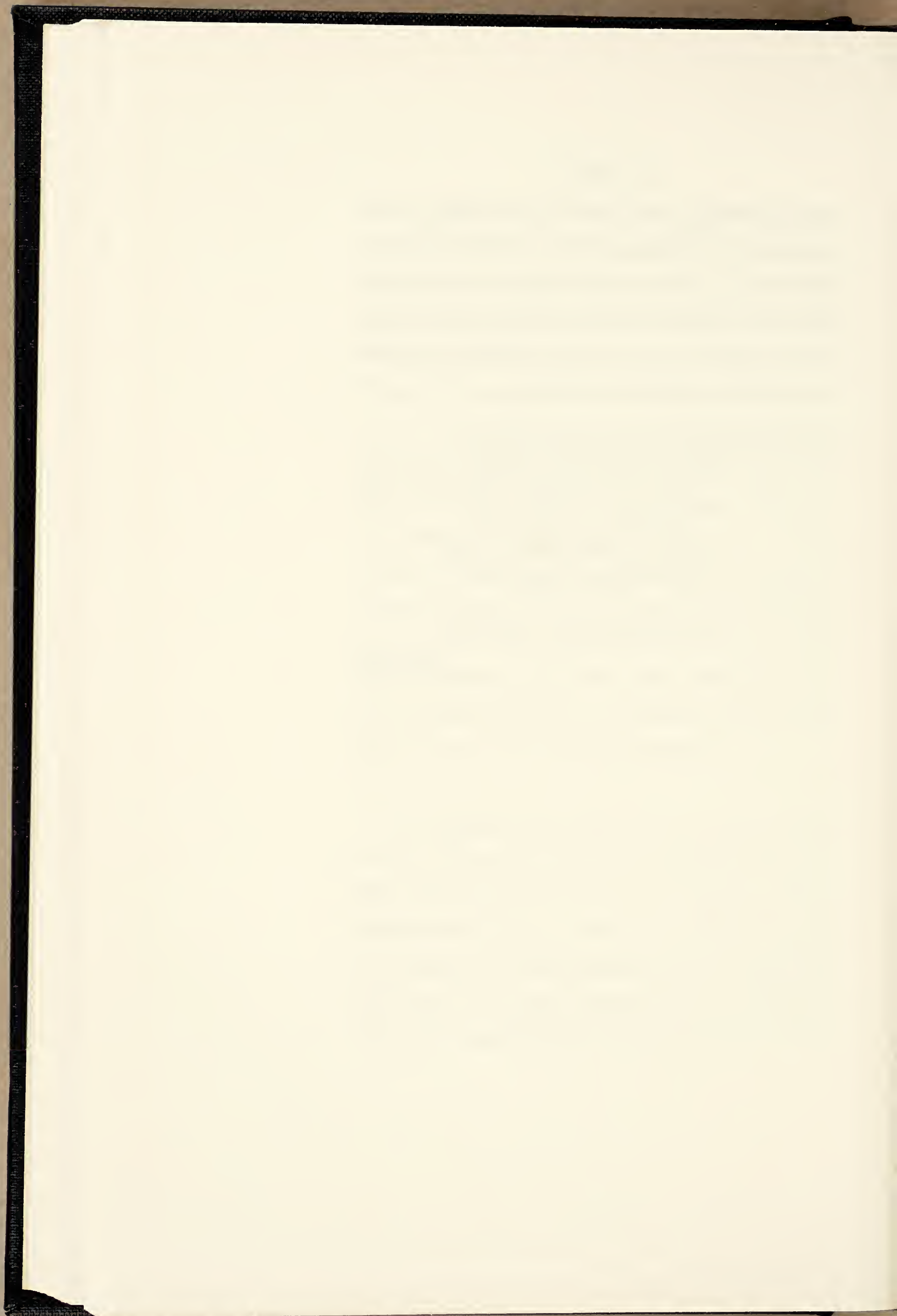
WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*





JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University  
July 1, 1930

2

PROVIDENCE

1930

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Clarence Augustus Barbour, William Vail Kellen, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, and Clarence Saunders Brigham. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and for the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE cost of administering the Library to June 30, 1930, has been :

<i>Books</i>		\$3,285.44	
<i>Building</i>			
<i>Care of</i>	\$1,869.34		
<i>Electricity</i>	155.34		
<i>Heat</i>	507.86		
	<u>\$2,532.54</u>	2,532.54	
<i>Library Supplies</i>		796.59	
<i>Photostat Equipment and Supplies</i>		2,405.52	
<i>Printing and Stationery</i>		488.38	
<i>Postage, Express, etc.</i>		263.06	
<i>Salaries and Assistance</i>		11,978.57	
<i>Insurance</i>		507.25	
<i>Total expenditures</i>		<u>\$22,257.35</u>	
<i>Less receipts</i>			
<i>Sale of publications</i>	\$181.84		
<i>Cash received</i>	60.32		
<i>Photostat</i>	<u>1,282.14</u>	1,524.30	
		<u>\$20,733.05</u>	

The Endowment Fund stands on the Comptroller's books at \$538,623.22. The income from invested funds has been \$22,091.25, which, with an overdraft from 1928-1929 of \$598.78, shows a surplus of income over expenditures of \$759.42. Bills receivable as of June 30, 1930, are \$1,393.24.

During the current year, 2,227 visits were made to the Library, and of this number 460 were made by persons using the collections for purposes of research. Of the 1,159 letters sent out by the staff, 630 were written to give or to acquire information in the field of our interest. The photographic department made and distributed in the year 10,538 photostat prints, of which number 7,202 were made in connection with the Library's project of reproducing for thirteen subscribing institutions the files of the *Newport Mercury* from 1758-1800; the remaining 3,336 photostat prints and 128 photographs were made in response to requests from individuals. Compared with the statistical record of the past three years, these figures show a normal increase in activity in each of the Library's fields of service.

It was doubtless the unusual length of the visits paid the Library by several research workers of other cities and countries which gave us assurance in the past year that the collection was being effective in its assistance



to investigators. In the course of a stay of several weeks' duration, originally planned as a brief visit, an English scholar discovered unexpected richness in our collection of tracts bearing upon the eighteenth-century trade in sugar between the West Indies and the North American colonies. Once more, seeing with our visitor's eyes, we realized that however unimportant individual controversial or propagandist pamphlets may seem as they are secured one by one or in small lots, the result of their acquisition in this manner over a long term of years is likely to become distinctly impressive. So it certainly proved to be, in the past summer, when we were able to place before our English visitor a group of works on the subject of his interest hardly to be equalled in any other single institution. A student from a nearby university found on our shelves a collection of early German books on America so full and varied as to bring him here on weekly visits throughout the entire year. We are expecting that his study of the influence of sixteenth- and

seventeenth-century America on German life and literature of those periods will be accompanied in its published form by the descriptive and annotated bibliography of the subject which scholars have been hoping for, and even praying for, these many years. The early association of Germany with America is all the more important as a subject of study in that its extensiveness is not generally realized. Interested only in those countries which gained dominion in the New World—in Spain, Portugal, Holland, France, and England—the scholar has neglected the picturesque, real, but less directly manifested, influence of German merchants, sailors, and explorers in American development. A third investigator spent six weeks in the Library, examining some thousands of volumes in search of specimens of colonial American verse, and at the conclusion of his visit, profitable to the Library because of information generously imparted, left with us an order for more than nine hundred photostat negatives to be made from books in our collection. An



enthusiastic investigator of Rhode Island trade with the West Indies spent many days in the examination of our material on that subject. Through our efforts to assist a graduate student engaged in an intensive study of Pennsylvania and South Carolina colonization tracts, we were made aware once more of the numerical strength and historical importance of our collection of "promotion tracts" relating to the English colonies of North America. The author of a forthcoming work on incunabula and Americana has made at times almost daily visits to the Library, analyzing our collection of bibliographies and studying with care the foundation works of the periods of discovery, exploration, and colonization.

Research of shorter duration than is represented by the foregoing instances was carried on in person or by correspondence on such varied subjects as the music of the North American Indian, early writings on Peru, early bookbindings, sailors' logs, American geography and cartography, seventeenth-

century pamphleteering in England, ideas in America preceding the Revolution, the influence of America on French writing of the eighteenth century, the early American novel, buried treasure, the Scotch in America, science in the colonial period, and the product of the press in various English colonies. A number of biographical investigations instigated by the current publication of the *Dictionary of American Biography* have been carried on with the aid of our books. Two writers engaged in more elaborate biographical undertakings have been enabled to carry out the greater part of their studies in our reading room because of the presence here of rich collections of the works of James Ralph—pamphleteer, poet, and historian—and of George Keith—Presbyterian, Quaker champion, and Church of England controversialist.

A gratifying indication of the strength of the Library's linguistic section was perceived when the ~~Hispanic Society of America~~ <sup>Museum of the American Indian</sup> published in the past spring José Toribio Me-



dina's *Bibliografía de las Lenguas Quechua y Aymará*, edited by Dr. Rudolf Schuller, who spent many days with us while the book was going through the press. Of the thirty-eight titles before the year 1801, recorded in this Medina bibliography as specifically relating to the languages of old Peru, twenty-six were found to be represented in the Library's collection of native American linguistic material. Among the books in this collection is the famous Montt volume in which are bound together the three earliest works on the subject, namely: *Doctrina Christiana y Catechismo para Instruccion de los Indios*, Lima, 1584; *Tercero Catechismo*, Lima, 1585; and *Confessionario para los Curas de Indios*, Lima, 1585. These three books are also, respectively, the second, third, and fourth known products of the press in Peru, which means, as it happens, in South America, too, and as the Library owns also the only known copy of the first Peruvian imprint, the *Pragmatica sobre los diez dias del año*, its material relating to the beginnings of literary and social

culture in South America seems particularly rich and important. It cannot be said that the same degree of completeness holds good for all countries and for the later periods throughout the linguistic collection, but its material in this field is, nevertheless, exceptionally important, and it is becoming more important as additions are made to it with the years. It was possible during this year to place in the collection a rare book of special interest, the *Arte de la Lengua Cahita*, Mexico, 1737 (Wagner, *The Spanish Southwest*, No. 100), composed by Father Tomás Basilio after thirty years of missionary labor among the Indians of Arizona and New Mexico. The acquisition later of the *Vocabulario en Lengua Capoteca* of Juan de Cordoba, printed in Mexico in 1578 (Medina, *La Imprenta en Mexico*, No. 81), added a linguistic text of unusual value to the collection, and increased the number of our books printed in Mexico before 1601 to the total of sixty-two. Our copy of the book



is incomplete in its preliminaries, but it possesses in practical entirety those parts of the text lacking from the imperfect specimen in the possession of a scholar and collector of Berlin, the only other copy now known to be in existence. This book came from the library of the late Dr. Nicholas Leon, of Mexico, from whom in other days we purchased many valuable works of similar matter and interest. The linguistic class is one of the few in which our resources are not confined to printed books, for in our manuscript section are the Motul-Maya Dictionary, which, through the photostat copies that we have for sale, is doing its part in the enlightening studies of the Maya civilization now in progress; the French-Miami Dictionary; works of Father Gilberti in the Tarascan dialect; and the grammar and dictionary of the Matlaltzinga language composed by Father Diego Basalenque, a good man of the old time whose epitaph reminds us that he was not only poor, chaste, and obedient, as be-

came one of his order, but that he was also wise, humble, penitent, and the admiration of the whole world.

The Library's report for the last year dwelt rather exultingly upon the evident favor shown us by Dame Fortune in the matter of acquiring rare and desirable maps. Early in the present year it seemed that our association with the lady in this particular traffic was to be permanent, for into our hands came another map of picturesque interest, of great intrinsic worth, and of such rarity as to be almost the subject of legend; that is, Augustine Herrman's map, *Virginia and Maryland*, engraved by Faithorne and printed at London in 1673. It may be said of this cartographical document that, with the notable exception of the fundamental John Smith map of Virginia of 1612, it is the most distinguished map of the early colonial period of English America. Until the present example of it came to view, the British Museum copy was the only specimen known to exist, and that copy has been stud-



ied and reproduced by historians, cartographers, and boundary commissioners of Maryland, Virginia, and Pennsylvania for nearly a century. Indeed, the usefulness of the map has been extraordinary from the earliest days, for in the ninety years of Privy Council and Chancery proceedings that resulted in the running of the Mason and Dixon Line between Maryland and Pennsylvania in 1763, the Herrman map was always looked upon as an important exhibit in the contention between the Baltimores and the Penns. For nearly a century after its publication, it remained, errors and all, the prototype of published maps of the Chesapeake Bay region. The survey for it was made in 1670 by Augustine Herrman, a Bohemian who came first to Maryland as an ambassador of Peter Stuyvesant to adjudicate the matter of the Swedish settlements on the Delaware. Some years later he returned to Lord Baltimore's colony to take up permanent residence. He justified his denizenation by making almost at once a map of Maryland and Virginia,

measuring, in four printed sheets, 31.5 x 37.3 inches, upon which the innumerable bays and rivers and creeks of the Tidewater section are shown with a degree of detail seldom found in that day in large area maps. It is regrettable that the provincial records seem to contradict an old legend which tells that Lord Baltimore conferred a manor of 20,000 acres upon Herrman for his service in making this map. But whatever the origin of "Bohemia Manor" as Herrman called his lordly domain of field and forest and clear, wide river, it was upon these lands, situated in Cecil County, that the cartographer lived out his days in manorial dignity, striving throughout to found a family dynasty and building the material foundations for it broad and deep. Skilled draughtsman, engineer, industrialist, and farmer, Augustine Herrman was a pioneer in the grand manner possible in eighteenth-century America. He represents a type in the making of our country too often neglected by posterity in favor of other types less picturesque, and frequently



less important. The full story of Herrman has not yet found its way into print, but an outline of it and an account of his map together with a reproduction of the British Museum copy have been presented by P. Lee Phillips in *The Rare Map of Virginia and Maryland*, published in Washington in 1911. In spite of Phillips's belief to the contrary, the map had been reproduced in exact facsimile many years before the date of his own reproduction; that is, as one of "Stevens's Facsimiles," brought out about the year 1896 by Benjamin Franklin Stevens of London.

It is an ironical reflection that, in spite of Lord Baltimore's pleasure and satisfaction in this delineation of his province, the Herrman map should have been used successfully against the interests of his colony, and of the State of Maryland, in every boundary dispute from the day of its construction to the present generation. The newly acquired John Carter Brown copy of the map is in excellent condition and shows a brilliant impression of the

plate. It contains, moreover, an important feature lacking in the copy in the British Museum, for beneath the portrait of Herrman is a pasted slip which bears the imprint: "Sold by John Seller. Hydrographer to the King at his Shop in Exchange ally in Cornhill. London." It is of record that Charles II himself commended the exactness of the map, though we are not enlightened as to why his Majesty should have felt himself qualified to make pronouncement upon the fine points of local American cartography. At any rate it is certain that the group of interested persons who saw it in manuscript in London applauded it as, in Lord Baltimore's words, "the best mapp, that was ever Drawn of any Country whatsoever." A contemporary manuscript copy of the map was made on vellum, probably for the official use of the Lords of Trade, and, by one of those happy coincidences which provide salt for the dish that life serves to bookmen, this vellum copy, too, is in our possession, forming one of that notable group of manuscript and printed maps called the



Blathwayt Atlas because of its former ownership by William Blathwayt, sometime secretary to the Lords Commissioners of Trade and Plantations. Whether the Blathwayt copy was made from Herrman's original manuscript map or from a printed copy is a nice question that must be left to future investigation.

To our growing collection of books and maps from the hand of the Dutch engineer Bernard Romans was added in the current year his "Map of the Seat of Civil War in America," published probably in August, 1775, showing the vicinity of Boston and Cambridge and the disposition there of the British and Continental troops in the initial campaign of the Revolution. Romans had a fine sense of timeliness in his publications, even though sometimes the events portrayed in his engravings and maps were old stories by the time the prints were offered for sale. In the present case, however, his map of the country about beleaguered Boston was to remain of interest for seven weary months after

its publication. The fine, untrimmed, crisp copy secured by the Library adds a fourth to the copies recorded by P. Lee Phillips, *Bernard Romans*, Bibliography, No. 9, and its acquisition confers additional interest upon our Revolutionary section, already strong in material published in America concurrently with the events described.

The scientific portion of the Library received a distinguished addition this year in the form of the almost unknown first edition of the *Dos Libros, el uno trata de todas las cosas que sirven al uso de Medicina, etc.*, of Niculoso de Monardes, the first comprehensive work relating to the medicinal value of the plants of the New World. One of the sad experiences of modern man has been his disappointment as it was slowly revealed that American plant remedies were not after all to cure the world of its physical ills. This "Joyfull Newes out of the newe founde worlde," as John Frampton in 1577 expressed the idea of the Monardes book in conveying its contents to English readers



sounds to modern scientific men, in certain features, like the excited babbling of children. Quinine, ipecac, and a few others of less importance remain to enrich the curative resources of medical science, but gone is the magical bezar stone, antidote to poisons, and gone, too, that marvelous "balsam of the Indies" which healed the wounds of soldiers. The dreadful diseases that were to be cured by guaiacum wood, or *lignum vitae*, still are dreadful, and those which were to yield to the properties of chocolate continue to distress mankind while their supposed corrective has given over the battle and through confectioner and dispenser of drinks adds immeasurably to the adipose tissue of an indulgent race. But it was a hopeful world of medical men while the belief in the new pharmacopeia lasted, and the Monardes of 1565 is a sober work of excellent intention, which, enlarged and emended, in numerous editions and translations, has a position of signal importance in the history of medical science. It is almost invariably said by bib-

liographers that the first edition of the book was that of Seville, 1569, but there exist our copy and one other, at this time unlocated, of Seville, 1565, to point out the error. The copy of the little volume we have secured is a book-lover's dream — good margins, clean, complete, bound in a contemporary cover of Spanish calf finely ornamented with blind-tooled designs.

When we formed an exhibition of early scientific works for the pleasure of a recent convention of the Mathematical Association of America, we were glad to be able to show the new Monardes book, and another recent purchase representing a very different science. The *Tratado del Esphera* of Francisco Faleiro was published in Seville in 1535. It has position as a landmark in the history of navigation science, inasmuch as it stands between the *Suma de Geographia* of Martin Enciso, of 1519 — the earliest attempt at a treatise on navigation — and the *Tratado da Sphera* of Pedro Nuñez, of 1537, a book in which the slowly developing prin-



ciples took a direction hardly changed by succeeding centuries of scientific investigation. Faleiro's book, which we have acquired in a fine copy, is one of the rarest of the early works on navigation. It had been mentioned by bibliographers, but rarely described as seen until knowledge of it became disseminated by its republication in 1915 as volume IV in the series, *Histoire de la Science Nautique Portugaise*, published by the Portuguese Ministry of Public Instruction under the editorship of Joaquin Bensaude.

The economic interpretation of history is a beautiful mode of thought — firm, smooth-working, inerrant, all-seeing, so sure of itself in these later days as to be almost tolerant of romance and sentiment. Applied to a movement, or to the activity of a specific place and period, it explains motives and actions, coördinates unrelated phenomena, and accounts for everything except the thing that really matters, that is, the vision in the souls of common men and princes. That vision is the thing which fascinates later

ages, the only thing, indeed, that makes the study of history tolerable to mankind. To fail to take it into account, to interpret exploration movements, for example, as matters entirely of strategic harbors, of concessions, of fur trade routes, and of butter and eggs in general, is a serious defect in method. But the romantics, who after all are the masters of the world, see more than "tickling Commodity" in the exploration and settlement of America. Beneath the greed and the cold calculation that were the surface motives in the exploration of Florida one perceives the divine restlessness, the joyous, lusty need to do, to go and see, to be a part of, at risk of life and limb and happiness, that keep the spirit of man young in the face of world-weariness and of disillusionment. The Isle of Bimini, El Dorado, the Fountain of Youth, Passage to India, the World for Christ, are visions that provide a mixture of motives not to be grouped under one head, least of all under an economic head, and they fill the forests of old Florida



with as stirring a pageant as history holds. This is by way of introducing Don Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca, who in 1527 went as treasurer of the Narvaez Expedition for the settlement of Florida, and who, nine years later, after shipwreck, captivity, and sufferings innumerable turned up in the Mexican province of Sinaloa at the entrance to the Gulf of California, having achieved by this feat enduring fame as the first European to cross the North American continent, the first explorer of the interior of what is now the United States. The credibility of Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca has been questioned in certain details, and to mention him is to plunge into controversy, but his book, at any rate, has a prime position in the literature of Florida and the Southwest, describing, as it does, an important expedition in the long tale of efforts in which Juan Ponce de Leon and Hernando de Soto, among others, found poverty, death, and place in the memory of man. There is even uncertainty as to the date of the first publication of the narrative, but,

avoiding that pit of controversy, we rest upon solid ground in affirming that *La Relacion que dio Alvar Nuñez Cabeça de Vaca*, printed at Zamora in 1542, is the earliest edition recorded of this fundamental American work. This edition has been known for years from the copy in the New York Public Library, and from the copy, lacking its first signature, in the British Museum. The copy we have now secured, with a facsimile of leaf A<sub>7</sub>, came from an old Spanish private library to form the very foundation of our strong collection of works on the Spanish Southwest. It is No. 1 in Wagner's bibliography, *The Spanish Southwest*, so that its acquisition means infinitely more to us than the addition of a single title to our growing collection of works on this subject. Inscribed on its title-page is one of those Spanish names that one quotes as much for the pleasure of hearing the vowels flow and the consonants roll as for the clue it gives to the provenance of the book. It is a felicitous circumstance that so noble a book should once



have been owned by a personage with a name so stately as "Don Lucas Joseph de Elizondo Lopez de Los Argos."

The strengthening of our material on the Spanish Southwest has been one of the interesting duties of the years since the Wagner bibliography appeared in 1924. At that time we were able to claim leadership among the libraries examined with a total of eighty-eight titles of those located by Mr. Wagner. The number of these is now 101, and three new titles (Wagner, Nos. 1, 22a, and 100) have been added in the past year. We have secured, furthermore, a work of genuine importance unknown to Wagner in the edition in hand; that is, Juan Gonzalez de Mendoza, *Itinerario y Compendio de las cosas notables que ay des de España, hasta el Reyno dela China*, Lisbon, 1586, a separate publication of the "Itinerario del nueuo Mundo" commonly found as part of that author's *Historia de la China*. In the version of the "Itinerario" which appeared in the Madrid, 1586 edition of Mendoza's book is presented

for the first time the Espejo relation of the discovery of New Mexico. The second appearance of this fundamental document of the Spanish Southwest may have been in this separate edition of the "Itinerario," published hopefully as missionary propaganda by the Barefooted Carmelites, and printed sometime in 1586 at the private press of that order in the convent of St. Philip in Lisbon. The separately published version presented in this form seems to have been taken from the Madrid edition of a few months before, and, lacking as we do that first appearance in print of the Espejo relation, the acquisition of this early and extraordinarily rare edition goes far in the way of solace. Counting general works considered as part of the Spanish Southwest material, but not specifically located by Mr. Wagner, we have now a total of 157 printed works recorded by him as relating to Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and California in the days of Spanish dominion.

It was our good fortune during the past



year to be able to purchase a group of thirty titles formerly part of the library of the late Dr. Nicholas Leon of Mexico City. The most important of these, the *Vocabulario en Lengua Çapoteca* of Juan de Cordoba, has been spoken of in another connection. In spite of the absence from the group of other works of such outstanding quality as the Cordoba *Vocabulario*, it is still to be considered as distinctly interesting because of the variety of matters represented by its different titles. As always in any general collection of Mexican works, religious interests are here predominant, but here also are eleven works of verse of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century writers, and a group of books on subjects as varied as giants, arithmetic, pawn shops, heraldry, lotteries, and biography. There are moments when we feel that certain matters are too high for us, when we are interested less in the manifestos of kings and the encyclicals of popes—and even in the grandeur of heroes—than in the day-by-day, morning-to-evening life of the ordi-

nary citizen of a place or period. Such a mood took possession of us after an hour with these books, in the course of which we realized once again the importance in a historian's background of knowledge of what the local printing presses were turning out in the time and place of his interest. It even occurred to us as possible that one day graduate students might be assigned by their professors to the reading and analysis of local bibliographies as a requisite of their courses, that one day a generation of historians might exist to whom such knowledge would be a commonplace. But this is really extraneous matter. Our ultimate emotion in unpacking and examining this little collection from Mexico was one of pleasure in the thought that our final purchase of books from the Leon library possessed a special distinction, clear enough though it be that book for book this group is of lesser importance to the grave student of native languages and archaeology than most of our purchases from the same source in earlier years.



A small group of early Cambridge and Boston imprints secured in this year possesses special bibliographical interest in addition to its general importance in a library located in a New England city. The list of these shows the following titles: Jonathan Mitchel, *Nehemiah on the Wall*, Cambridge, 1671; James Fitch, *Peace the End of the Perfect and Upright demonstrate*, Cambridge, 1672; Increase Mather, *The Day of Trouble is near*, Cambridge, 1674; Increase Mather, *A Call from Heaven*, Boston, 1679; Increase Mather, *Pray for the Rising Generation*, Boston, 1679; Increase Mather, *The Wicked Mans Portion*, Boston, 1675; Cotton Mather, *The Present State of New-England*, Boston, 1690; Cotton Mather, *Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion*, Cambridge, 1692; William Hubbard, *A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians*, Boston, 1677. Each of the nine books secured in this lot has its special interest, and as a whole the group presents an unusual number of "points" for the consideration of bookmen and histo-

rians. To begin with, six of the books mentioned were written by Increase and Cotton Mather, and their acquisition brings the Library's collection of Mathers to the total of 257 titles, and so makes it fifth instead of sixth in point of size among the notable collections of works by these premier New England men of letters. A second point of interest is found in the fact that one of the Mather titles, Increase Mather, *The Wicked Mans Portion*, was the first book printed in Boston. Another feature that appeals to the student of American cultural history is the presence in this group of Cotton Mather, *Ornaments for the Daughters of Zion*, Cambridge, 1692, the last book printed at the most famous of American presses. Our list of Cambridge imprints now begins with the first extant book to come from that press, *The Whole Booke of Psalmes*, and, ending with the last, the title just mentioned, comprises all told forty-one titles. The addition of four titles made to it by this purchase is not the least interesting of the several special fea-



tures attaching to the group of books under discussion. The final point of interest in this unusual lot is discovered in the extraordinary character of the copy it contains of William Hubbard, *A Narrative of the Troubles with the Indians*, printed in Boston in 1677 by John Foster, who also engraved the *Map of New-England* found in the present specimen of the book in the so-called "White Hills" state, the preferred state of the map for the Boston edition as opposed to the "Wine Hills" state, which accompanies the London edition of 1677. The desirability of this particular copy of the book is not limited to its being "right" with regard to the map, for upon it is a contemporary binding showing the decorative tooling of John Ratcliff, the first bookbinder of English America whose work has been identified. In this single volume the Library secured an important historical narrative, a perfect copy of the first book printed in the United States illustrated by an American engraver, a copy of the long-desired "White Hills" state of its

map, and an example of the typical work of the first binder of English America. A Ratcliff binding has been a much wanted item since the publication, in April, 1928, in the *Proceedings of the American Antiquarian Society*, of an important and delightful article on the earliest American bindings by Thomas R. Holmes, librarian of the William Gwinn Mather Library of Cleveland, Ohio. Because of these features the group of books described here has added definitely to the high quality of the Library's collection of New England material. It is painting the lily to comment upon the unusually fine condition of these books, especially of the Cambridge books, two of which are represented by clean, fresh copies which, with reasonable latitude permitted in definition, might be described as uncut.

From the library of the late John Carter Brown Woods of Providence, Trustee of Brown University and cousin of the Founder of this Library, through the courtesy of the heirs, we acquired for our main collection



a gift of forty-five works covering a variety of subjects, and for the greater part printed in America before 1801. With these came a number of books and pamphlets of later date, useful in various aspects of our work, the whole forming a gift that pleases us because of its indication of friendly interest in the institution and because it adds to the range and variety of our collection of American imprints.

It was by gift also that a problem long confronting the Library was happily solved. One of the difficulties of completing our photostat duplication of the *Newport Mercury* has been the disinclination of certain institutions, owners of original files, to permit the precious volumes to pass from their keeping in order to be copied. By the gift of a portable photostat machine we are now able to visit these institutions and there to make our copies without disturbing the peace of mind of their managers and directors. This very useful photostat camera was presented to the Library as a memorial to Rebecca

Phillips Steere, who died in Providence on March 20, 1929. In the years 1906 to 1915, Miss Steere was one of the assistants in the Library, and after her retirement she maintained continuous interest in its affairs. Her work here was extraordinarily careful and intelligent, and it was due to her industry in compilation that the useful bibliography, *Rhode Island Imprints*, was brought out in 1914. The Library is deeply appreciative of this memorial of a service that created its own monument in the quality of its results and left with everyone the memory of a brave and kindly personality.

The work of the staff of the Library during the year has been devoted to cataloguing accessions, checking booksellers' catalogues, accumulating data for use in reply to correspondents, serving visitors, reading proof of the printed catalogue, and perfecting existing card catalogues and records. A beginning was made in a thorough stock-taking of the collection, necessitating a revision of the shelf-list, the installation of additional



bookcases in the Harold Brown room, and the subsequent shifting of many volumes formerly not arranged to the best advantage. The cleaning of the books and the treatment of their bindings with a preservative was continued with gratifying results in appearance and with the comfortable assurance of a prolongation of their usefulness. Visitors to the Library have been uniformly complimentary with regard to the appearance and condition of our old leather bindings, and to many of them we have given the formula of our simple, home-made preservative, with directions for its application.

The staff of the Library comprises, in addition to the Librarian: Mrs. Raymond N. Watts, Assistant Librarian; Miss Catherine C. Quinn, Cataloguer; Miss Marion W. Adams, Secretary; Joseph McCoid, Photographer; and one part-time assistant, employed in the renovation of bookbindings, Miss Tarquhe Rustigian. It is a pleasure to comment again upon the cheerful, self-effacing service of the members of the staff, who invariably

manifest interest in the problems of the visitors and give evidence of a constantly increasing affection for the Library and for the great collections which compose it. The work of the photographic department this year has been of special magnitude. Early in the year a new and larger photostat machine of improved mechanism was purchased, a machine for the drying and pressing of prints installed, and a new and more comfortable combination studio and dark room fitted up. With this new equipment, Joseph McCoid, our photographer, has produced results in quality and quantity which more than justify the expense attendant upon its purchase and installation.

A single change is to be recorded in the membership of the Committee of Management. Clarence Saunders Brigham of Worcester, Massachusetts, A.B., A.M., Brown University, Director of the American Antiquarian Society, was elected to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Charles



Lemuel Nichols, M.D. Mr. Brigham's intimate acquaintance with the collection and its purposes and his professional knowledge of books give us reason to be glad that he was available for this service to the institution.

The following friends of the Library are numbered among this year's donors:

American Antiquarian Society, Willard A. Baldwin, William K. Boyd, Clarence S. Brigham, John Nicholas Brown, Brown University, William L. Clements Library, Columbia University, G. R. G. Conway, George Simpson Eddy, Fred C. Freeman, Lathrop C. Harper, Fairfax Harrison, Francis K. Hart, Mrs. Thea Heye, Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery, William Vail Kellen, Douglas C. McMurtrie, Philip A. Means, Museum of the American Indian, John Henry Nash, University of the State of New York, J. Bennett Nolan, Richard Pares, John Pell, Boies Penrose, Stephen W. Phillips, Rhode Island Historical Society, Paul Rivet, Marshall H. Saville, Rudolf Schuller, Daniel

Berkeley Updike, Mrs. Elizabeth Nicholson  
White, Estate of John Carter Brown Woods,  
Lawrence C. Wroth.

For the *Committee of Management*

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR

WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*



JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1931



PROVIDENCE

1931

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Clarence Augustus Barbour, William Vail Kellen, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, and Clarence Saunders Brigham. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE usefulness of the Library during the past year has been a cause of gratification to all associated in its work. Of the 2,435 visits to the building, 515 were made for purposes of research; and of the 1,104 letters written by the staff, 744 were sent out in response to inquiries for information or to acquire data of helpfulness in the immediate purposes of the institution. The photographic department made 1,860 prints upon specific request from investigators in various parts of the country, and 4,576 prints in pursuance of our project of reproducing the file of the *Newport Mercury* from 1758 to 1800. Two hundred and fifty-two titles were added to the main collection of the Library, comprising books on America printed before the year 1801. Current books and pamphlets and reference works on historical or bibliographical subjects were acquired by gift and purchase to the number of 118 titles.

Research work conducted in the Library during the past year has shown the usual

range of interests. Regarding only those topics upon which research has been assiduous, rather than casual or in gratification of a passing whim, we find that we have given aid to students working upon the bibliography of subjects so diverse as seventeenth-century English literature; the early Spanish novel; the portolan atlases of Baptista Agnese; the writings of Hennepin; the lore, history, and economics of tobacco; and the Church of England in North America. Historical investigations have been conducted in the Library, in whole or in part, on the Pennsylvania colonization tracts; the Filson Map of Kentucky and its related writings; the curricula of eighteenth-century American colleges; the writings of early American scientists; "prices current" and similar aspects of colonial commerce; American broadsides; comets and other astronomical phenomena recorded in colonial writings; the book trade of the colonies; the earliest Spanish writings on Peru; and various phases of Spanish-American history of the later period. Among the individ-



uals whose lives and works have been the subject of special research were George Fox, Quaker and pacifist, whose pen nevertheless was a sword and whose tongue a knotted whip; Juana Ines de la Cruz, the Phoenix and Tenth Muse of seventeenth-century Mexico; and Sir William Phips, shepherd, ship carpenter, soldier, colonial governor, persecutor of witches, and the most successful of treasure hunters in fact or fiction. Information has been furnished various contributors to the *Dictionary of American Biography*; and by supplying titles, collating books, and carrying on other research, the staff has given aid to the editors of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America* and Evans's *American Bibliography*.

Another phase of the Library's activity in the year gone by has been its coöperation in the reprinting of rare and unique works of American interest. First in order among the works reprinted or reproduced in facsimile from our copies, and in some cases with our aid in editorial details, was John White's

*Planters Plea*, London, 1630, reprinted in facsimile by The Sandy Bay Historical Society and Museum, Rockport, Massachusetts, with an introduction and notes by Marshall H. Saville. The Facsimile Text Society issued as one of its earliest publications a facsimile of the Library's copy of Franklin's *Dissertation on Liberty and Necessity*, with a bibliographical note by Lawrence C. Wroth. A reprinting of Balbuena's *La Grandeza Mexicana*, with a critical examination, by John Van Horne, of the preliminaries and other matter additional to the poem, appeared as one of the University of Illinois Studies in Language and Literature, Volume XV, No. 3, August, 1930. Dr. Van Horne's study was based upon the two editions of the poem issued independently in Mexico City by Ocharte and Davalos in 1604. The example of the very rare Davalos edition used in his work was that which belongs to our collection. *The Kentuckie Country* was a facsimile of our copy of Alexander Fitzroy's *The Discovery, Purchase, and Settlement of the Country of Kentuckie*,



in *North America*, London, 1786, issued with an introduction by Willard Rouse Jillson and a note on the Filson Map of Kentucky by Lawrence Martin. As a souvenir of a visit of Monsieur Edouard Champion to the Library some years ago, the Librairie Ancienne Honoré Champion, of Paris, issued, with an introduction by Lawrence C. Wroth, a striking facsimile of our copy of the *Libretto De tutta La Nauigatione De Re De Spagna*, Venice, 1504. This is one of two recorded copies, and the only copy known to be complete with title leaf, of the first edition, unauthorized and in Italian, of the "First Decade" of Peter Martyr, the earliest historian of the New World. Our cherished manuscript *Diario* of Father Pedro Font, the chaplain of the Anza expedition which established the city of San Francisco in 1776, was published by the University of California Press, with a translation and notes by Herbert Eugene Bolton, the first complete publication in any form of this important source for the history of California. It appeared first as Volume IV of Dr. Bolton's

five-volume work *Anza's California Expeditions*, and was afterwards issued as a separate volume. Finally, there appeared in Mérida, Yucatan, the text of the Maya-Spanish portion of our most celebrated linguistic manuscript—the Motul Maya Dictionary. The work was printed from a copy of our manuscript, and edited with an introduction by Juan Martinez Hernandez, who attributes the original work to Fray Antonio de Ciudad Real. These facsimiles and reprints have given wider currency to a number of works of varying interest, each of them, in its field, of extraordinary importance.

As in other years, one of the profitable occupations of the staff has been the checking of special catalogues and bibliographies for the purpose of obtaining an idea of the strength of our general collection of Americana in comparison with outstanding collections devoted to single phases of the subject. We began with *Increase Mather his Works*, a bibliography in which Thomas J. Holmes has listed 363 items by this writer,



exclusive of newspaper contributions and of letters and documents first appearing in works of later publication. It was found that the Library possessed 170 of the Increase Mather titles recorded by Mr. Holmes and two variants which did not appear in his list. A very different group of books was that which appeared in a recent catalogue of a London bookseller, who offered a selection of titles on the American Revolution numbering some 586 books and pamphlets, exclusive of maps, printed before 1801. It developed upon investigation that the Library had 464 of these works in the editions entered in the bookseller's catalogue and 64 in other editions, so that only 58 works of the whole number of 586 were found to be actually lacking from its collection. It was a particular pleasure to receive the *Catalogue of the Wymberley Jones De Renne Georgia Library*, published in three handsome volumes, edited by Azalea Clizbee, with an introduction by Leonard L. Mackall, whose interest in the work and scholarly aid to it have

never ceased since he laid the foundation for it in 1916. This is the record of a library nearly as old as our own, but devoted exclusively to material relating to the history of Georgia. Considering the special character of the De Renne Library and the general character of ours, we felt that the possession of 271 of the 540 titles listed in the De Renne Catalogue as printed before 1801 was not a poor showing, especially as we discovered by further search that we owned some 95 titles not in the Georgia library. In view of the total number thus arrived at, and considering the association interest of some of our Georgia material, notably of the four books containing important manuscript notes by the first Earl of Egmont, we felt that our collection had not come out badly in the count. In *Canadiana and French Americana in the Library of J. C. McCoy*, 1931, a record of a well-integrated and charming collection, appear 208 works represented in 325 editions, issues, or variants printed in the period of our interest. Comparison showed that the Library pos-



sessed of these books 182 works represented in 248 editions, issues, or variants. We thus learned that the Library lacked only 26 of the actual works in the McCoy collection and 77 of the whole number of titles. The McCoy Library represents a selection only of fundamental, rare, or especially interesting works of French Americana. As is natural, our Library contains hundreds of books on the subject not ordinarily sought by a private individual, and therefore not taken into account in the foregoing comparison with the McCoy collection.

There were other comparisons of resources conducted throughout the year as lists of books less elaborate than these came to our attention from time to time. The exercise is wholesome for us in that it shows not only what the Library possesses in comparison with other libraries, but, more important than this, what it lacks of the titles regarded by others as essential to the source material on the subjects in question. Whatever tendency to smug satisfaction on our part may arise

from these comparisons disappears before the intensity of our desire to secure the titles thus shown to be lacking from the collection. Fortunately, we have been able to add to the Library in the past year many books having special piquancy of interest for bibliographer and historian, though lacking, as a whole, the spectacular features which so often have compelled us to adopt the exclamatory style in describing our acquisitions. With this sentence fresh from the pen, we admit to a certain lack of logic in proceeding to describe first among the new books selected for mention a volume notable for this very element of spectacular interest.

*The Astronomicum Caesareum* of Peter Apian, born Peter Bienewitz, is an elaborate and singularly handsome volume, published at Ingolstadt in 1540, the interest of which, happily, does not stop with its physical characteristics. This landmark in the literature of astronomy summarized current knowledge of the subject and added greatly to the existing store of fact through its theory of comets



and its recorded observations of various errant celestial bodies, including that one later known to all the world as Halley's Comet. Apian's well-proportioned volume in folio carries out to the limit of possibility its learned author's theory that the explanation of astronomical problems was more easily accomplished through diagrams and movable instruments than by elaborate mathematical tables. In putting his ideas into execution in this case, Apian provided for his book 37 full-page diagrams with complicated movable parts. The monumental typography of the volume, the pages decorated with armorial devices and painted dragons, the full-page volvelles—all colored richly by hand—go to make up one of the most striking books known to the collector. Its author was one of those cosmographers of the early sixteenth century whose function it was to bring into order the new astronomical, geographical, and mathematical knowledge then all but overwhelming the world, and to show how the rapidly accumulating data related to be-

liefs inherited from the ancients and still current in school and study. His success in the establishment of a science of geography distinct from the conceptions of Ptolemy and Pomponius Mela was no less important to the scholars of his time and ours than his service in helping to separate Astronomy from her "illegitimate sister," Astrology. It is because of his relationship to the new cosmography, especially to its geographical branch, that the Library has made a continuous effort to form a representative collection of his works. We are now able to count 49 Apian titles on our shelves, comprising examples of almost all his works, including his first, the *Isagoge* of Landshut, 1521 or 1522, and that one which from many points of view may be regarded as his most notable, the *Astronomicum Caesareum* of Ingolstadt, 1540.

Few voyages of discovery have so greatly widened man's consciousness in relation to the world about him as that circumnavigation of the globe in 1768–1771, in the course of which James Cook explored the coasts of



Australia, New Zealand, and innumerable islands of the region known vaguely to Europeans of his time as the South Seas. Here was a new world to conquer, and the missionary, the trader, and the settler lost no time in its conquest. While Cook was away on his second voyage, enchanted readers in England, France, and Germany were deep in the narrative of the first voyage, sniffing the air of a new Eden where man toiled hardly at all and spun still less, going about clad in feathered aprons and hatted by hibiscus. Perhaps the most satisfactory account of the voyage was that which John Hawkesworth compiled by order of the Admiralty and published first in 1773. Translations appeared immediately in France and Germany, and on March 16, 1774, a broadside was distributed in New York which announced that "Who-soever would purchase the English Edition of the late Voyage round the World . . . must give Three Guineas for it; which excessive price has engaged James Rivington's Proposing to the public, a complete edition

of that work . . . [for] *one dollar and an half.*" The proposals were duly carried out in the form of a work in two volumes, comprising Volumes II and III of the English Hawkesworth, omitting the record of earlier South Sea voyages comprised in Volume I. A copy of this book not only has a place in literary history as the first American edition of Hawkesworth's account of Cook's first voyage, but to amateurs of the colonial book it is distinguished by the presence in it of a plate engraved by Paul Revere before the days of his Revolutionary fame, and of the first printed map from the hand of the engineer-cartographer Bernard Romans. That it was printed with ink made in Boston on paper manufactured by Christopher Leffingwell of Norwich, Connecticut, and contains an eighteen-page list of subscribers to the book secured in fourteen colonies are facts that do nothing to lessen its peculiarly American quality. It is a pleasant anomaly that this consciously American book was conceived and published by the most notable Tory among the printers



of the period. In addition to these features, common to other examples of the book, our copy has, laid in, the only known specimen of the broadside proposals quoted from above, together with a bill and a list of subscribers in the hand of Rivington, the publisher. Through the acquisition of this volume, the Library's Revere representation is improved, its Romans group is enriched by an unusual item, its collection of imprints by James Rivington, the Tory printer, is increased by a rare and important production, and its material illustrative of the history of the American book trade is added to by a document hitherto unknown to bibliographers. It is not often that a book takes on this horn-of-plenty character and pours out one rich fruit after another in the manner of Rivington's Hawkesworth of New York, 1774. Certainly for our purposes this first American edition of Cook's first voyage takes a high position among the eighteen or nineteen works now in the Library relating to the explorations of this great navigator.

The acquisition of books on certain subjects little regarded in the time of the Library's formation has gone on steadily throughout the period of its expansion. In the earlier years of the nineteenth century, the art and letters of colonial America were looked upon by bookmen and scholars as the "gothic" of their more sophisticated era, but happily a different conception of history and of the materials of historical study now prevails and is reflected in the purchases of libraries and private collectors. We felt that we had given distinction to our source materials of American social history when we purchased last winter the hitherto unknown title, *An Abstract Of Geminiani's Art of playing on the Violin*, published at Boston in 1769. Some day perhaps we shall know which among the several resident music teachers of Boston made for the local youth this abstract of the famous book of instructions which is said to have fixed for future generations the "mode" of the fiddle. The book seems to be the first in English America on the art of the



violin, and one of the earliest there printed on any phase of instrumental music. It was first published under Geminiani's name in London in 1740, and if the phraseology of its title page is any indication one would say that this American abstract of 1769 had been made from Geminiani's second edition, of London, 1751. To the Boston book have been added some general observations on instrumental music taken from other instruction books of the period. The copy we have secured is in most extraordinary condition—complete, clean, and with fore and bottom edges uncut. A cursory examination of Boston newspapers reveals neither a notice of its publication nor any hint as to its editor, but a search for these facts gives one a pleasant impression of the musical life of Boston in 1769, and leads one to wish that the whole subject of secular music in the colonies could be treated at length by some curious historian. The local publication in 1769 of a book like the Geminiani, the evidence of sustained musical interest in its period found

in the Boston newspapers, the existence of great collections of colonial American sheet music are several among many facts which will save this historian from the error of a predecessor, who wrote in the *Memorial History of Boston* that secular music began in that city in 1815, and that before 1800 all New England music was simply a modification in one form or another of the Puritan Psalmody. Our Boston abstract of Geminiani's book is not recorded in the American bibliographies, nor does it appear in Heron-Allen's *De fidiculis bibliographia*, in which (Nos. 713-715, 793-797) the several known editions of Geminiani's work are entered and discussed. Two pieces of sheet music of special interest were also secured this year for the Library's collection—the *Presidents March*, from which came the tune of "Hail Columbia," in an edition published with "Ça Ira" in Philadelphia, about 1795; and *Major Andre's Complaint*, a song of the closing years of the century indicative, by its very existence, of the impression made upon the popu-



lar imagination by the tragedy of the romantic André.

That bright morning in 1757 when a doomed column of British and Colonials marched out of Fort William Henry to be massacred by Montcalm's Indians lives for most of us as a memory from the pages of *The Last of the Mohicans*. A first-hand record of the event exists in the form of a poem written by Ensign John Maylem after his release from Montreal, whither, with other survivors of the massacre, he had been taken by the Indians for ransom by the French authorities. It seems to have been impossible for a writer of the eighteenth century to behave naturally when he invoked the Muse of Poetry. The epic manner of John Maylem's *Gallic Perfidy* robs the poem of half its power, but it remains, nevertheless, a passionate memorial of one of the darker incidents in the history of this continent. One may deplore Maylem's readiness to believe in Montcalm's complicity in the massacre at the same time that one sympathizes with

the rage which animates his denunciatory poem. His conclusions seem unfounded to the modern historian but his verses tell us without danger of misunderstanding how people felt and what they believed at the time of the event, and that is an invaluable quality in an historical document. *Gallic Perfidy* is entered as No. 269 in Wegelin's *Early American Poetry*, 1930, and, with a descriptive note, as No. 10 in Wilberforce Eames's *The Antigua Press and Benjamin Mecom*, 1748-1765. The author is usually said to have been the John Maylem who graduated from Harvard College in 1715, but it is difficult to reconcile this date with his description of himself as "yet a Boy" in the closing lines of *Gallic Perfidy*, published in 1758. It is much more likely that he was another John Maylem, who, according to data just acquired, was born in Boston in the year 1739.

Not the least important of the political controversies which preceded and presaged the Revolution was that which had for its excuse the celebrated "Two-Penny Act," an



act of the Virginia Assembly of 1758 providing that salaries of public officials payable in tobacco might be compounded in terms of money at the fixed rate of two pence a pound. The clergy of the Established Church claimed at once that by the operation of the new statute their stipends had been decreased, their constitutional position affected, and the royal prerogative invaded. A test of the validity of the new law occurred when in 1763 the Rev. James Maury, grandfather of the famous American scholar, Matthew Fontaine Maury, brought suit against his vestry for salary to be paid in tobacco under the provisions of an earlier statute. In the final trial of the suit, the youthful Patrick Henry, acting as attorney for the Vestry, rode from obscurity into local fame some twelve years before the larger world heard him proclaiming that he must have liberty or death. The five years following the passage of the act saw the publication of several controversial pamphlets which form a group not without significance in the history of American political

development. The controversy began with the communication in 1758 of a letter from the Bishop of London to the Lords of Trade in which the prelate made himself the mouth-piece of the disquieted clergy of Virginia. This letter was replied to by one of the great gentry of the colony, Colonel Landon Carter. A few months later, Colonel Richard Bland, another of the local great men, came thundering forth with *A Letter to the Clergy of Virginia*, Williamsburg, 1760, a copy of which is among the titles secured for the Library in the past year. All told, about six pamphlets appeared in this protracted controversy. The cause of the clergy was sturdily defended by the Rev. John Camm, rector of York-Hampton parish and, later, the Bishop of London's commissary, who was compelled, once certainly, to seek in Maryland a printer for a pamphlet written by him in reply to the popular and influential colonels. One indication of the local importance of the dispute is furnished by the presence of three of the pamphlets among the books



from Washington's private library in the Boston Athenaeum. The bibliography of this contest between the representatives of the old and the new order has been treated in Griffin's *Catalogue of the Washington Collection in the Boston Athenaeum*; in Clayton-Torrence's *Trial Bibliography of Colonial Virginia*, Nos. 268, 278, 304, 310-312; and in Wroth's *History of Printing in Colonial Maryland*, Nos. 243 and 311. One's sympathies in the controversy may well be engaged by Mr. Camm and his distressed fellow clergymen, who, first and last, were forced to listen to a deal of scolding from Colonels Carter and Bland, and from the eloquent Patrick Henry. On the other hand, the political principles for which these three were contending were perhaps such as should approve themselves to our judgment. There, for us, the matter may rest.

The moral to be drawn from the attempts to maintain the Church of England as the state establishment in certain of the colonies is so obvious and has been so often applied

for the benefit and instruction of Churchmen that we need not dwell upon it here. The writings arising from the struggle in various sections of the country, however, provide matter of ever new interest to historian and bibliographer. In South Carolina, for example, the Church of England found itself an unhappy factor in colonial politics, and two acts of Assembly of the year 1704 brought it into the uncomfortable light that often reflects from the printing press. The best known of the writings that appeared in the dispute were those two tracts from the pen of Daniel Defoe entitled *Party-Tyranny* and *The Case of the Protestant Dissenters in Carolina*, London, 1705 and 1706, respectively, written and published primarily because of the bearing of the South Carolina situation upon the "occasional conformity" controversy then very much in the public mind in England. The Library has long possessed copies of these tracts, the second accompanied by its fourteen rare supplementary documents, so that the recently purchased two leaves in folio, con-



taining *The Case of the Church of England in Carolina, Humbly offer'd to the Consideration of both Houses of Parliament* [London, 1705 or 1706], adds another contemporary piece to our material relating to the controversy. The purpose of this memorial was to protest against the "occasional conformity" act and the Church Establishment act passed in the South Carolina assembly of 1704, but so strangely intermingled were parties and individuals in the contest that this sectarian plea in some measure takes the part of the Church against the lay interference of governor and council, surpassing perhaps in this respect that effective Carolina Dissenters' "Petition," generally attributed to Joseph Boone, which the House of Lords handsomely supported in its *Humble Address*, presented to the Queen on March 13, 1705/06. *The Case of the Church of England in Carolina* is an elaborate statement of the matter of Boone's concise "Petition," and when the Proprietors of South Carolina issued in reply to the "Petition" and the *Case* their *Account of the Fair and*

*Impartial Proceedings, etc.*, they affirmed that Boone had published the *Case* and referred to it specifically as "his Printed case." In the strictest sense this is not a statement of authorship, but it provides at least a firm peg upon which the tract may be hung until further investigation shall discover the actual hand responsible for its composition. Only one other copy of the *Case*, that in the British Museum, has been definitely located. It was one of those special pleasures that come now and then to collectors to secure the copy before us and place it in a library in which existed already the two Defoe tracts mentioned above; the tract entitled *Two Charters granted by Charles II, etc.; An Account of the Fair and Impartial Proceedings*, just mentioned as directly replying to the "Petition" and the *Case*; and the Rev. Edward Mars-ton's memorial *To the Most Noble Prince Henry Duke of Beaufort*. The *Case* is the least known and one of the most important tracts arising from a dissension which was, in fact, a prelude to the complete overturn-



ing of the Proprietary government of South Carolina some thirteen years later.

The writings on English and colonial politics which appeared as the "Letters to the People of England" of Dr. John Shebbeare have always been regarded as important pieces in the material relating to the political background of the French and Indian War. Their author has been described as eminent "in misanthropy and literature," and so vigorous and effective was his writing against the Hanoverian influence in British affairs that it was said of him in the cynical manner of the times he had determined to write himself into a post or into the pillory. He succeeded in doing both. The famous *Sixth Letter*, 1757, took him to the pillory and to a three years' term in jail, but not long after his release he changed his politics and accepted a pension from the new king, George III, in whose support his pen was thereafter employed. With him the Whig satirists coupled that other surly pensioner, Dr. Samuel Johnson, in saying that the King

had pensioned both a He-bear and a She-bear. But these details have taken us far from our immediate purpose, which is to describe a book of unusual bibliographical interest acquired in the past year. When the warrant was issued against the author, printer, and publisher of Shebbeare's *Sixth Letter*, an additional order was given to seize and suppress the *Seventh Letter*, then in press. It is stated categorically by most writers on the subject that this was done, and done it was to all practical purposes. The very agent to whom the suppression was entrusted, however, the messenger Carrington, preserved a copy of all that was in type of the *Seventh Letter* and wrote upon it the following statement: "Jan<sup>y</sup> 19th 1758 Seizd this Book in sheets, part at W<sup>m</sup> Toleman's an Apothecarys in Gracious Alley Wellclose Square, & part at Jos. Smiths printer's in the same place, some of the sheets taken off the press in my presence—By me N. Carrington." The printing, indeed, was in an unfinished state when the messenger arrived upon the



scene. Sheets O–Q had not received final corrections, and the proof copy of these seized by Carrington showed quads inserted in place of the italic capitals B, V, and P. The pagination of the tract was intended to be continuous with that of the *Sixth Letter*, which stopped at 122, but as it begins actually with 125, and as the pamphlet would have had a half-title and title if published in the form of its predecessors, a miscalculation of two pages seems to have been made in the numbering. The rescued part includes signatures B–Q<sup>4</sup>, pages 125–244, and ends abruptly in the midst of an argument. The pagination of sheet O runs incorrectly, but the error is corrected in the numbering of pages in sheet P. The volume of Shebbeare's "Letters" containing this extraordinary piece formerly belonged to the Shakespearean scholar and bibliophile, Isaac Reed, who recorded on the fly-leaf, under date of 1775, that he had purchased it from the library of Philip Carteret Webb, a solicitor of the Treasury at the time of suppression of the *Seventh Letter*. Because

of his position, Webb may well have acquired the *Seventh Letter* directly from Carrington, the messenger charged with its destruction. After the dispersal of Reed's famous library in 1807, the volume was lost sight of for a time, but it appeared later in the century in the library of the collector Cornelius Paine, who added a note and his signature to its much annotated fly-leaf. After the death of this owner, the volume was sold at the dispersal of his library at Sotheby's, February 23, 1891, in Lot No. 2233. It next came to view in Catalogue No. XXVIII, March, 1892, Lot No. 10751, of Henry Stevens & Son. It may have been purchased at this time, or soon afterwards, by Samuel L. Kingan. At the sale of the Kingan library at the Anderson Galleries, February 20, 1928, it was purchased, Lot No. 340, by Lathrop C. Harper, from whom we secured it in 1930. This copy is referred to in the *European Magazine*, Volume XIV, 1788, pages 167-168, as "perhaps the only one remaining." Doubtless its existence was unknown to



Shebbeare himself when he entitled his letter of 1767 on the royal prerogative "A Seventh Letter," or it may have been that under the altered circumstances of his life he wished to forget its existence and so ignored its claim to that title. The true *Seventh Letter*, therefore, is not to be confused with Shebbeare's *A Seventh Letter . . . A Defence of the Prerogative Royal*, dated 1767, nor with Sabin, No. 80058, which seems to be a satirical piece upon Shebbeare, bearing the title *A Seventh Letter . . . upon Political-Writing, True-Patriotism, Jacobitism, and Evil and corrupt Adm—ns*, London 1758. The Sabin note to this entry, quoted from the *European Magazine* referred to above, applies to our newly acquired *Seventh Letter*, and not, of course, to this vindictive and very clever satire upon Shebbeare which is inadvertently entered as No. 80058 in the list of Shebbeare's own writings. This Carrington-Webb-Reed-Paine-Stevens-Kingan-Harper-John Carter Brown copy of Shebbeare's true *Seventh Letter* presents an unusual com-

bination of bibliographical features, its political interest is considerable, and it is a document of first-rate value to the literary and social historians of the eighteenth century.

Other works secured this year must be mentioned with less detail even though some of them possess features of curious and unusual interest. *The strange and remarkable Swansea Vision*, Salem, 1776, attributed to Samuel Clarke, is a bit of Revolutionary propaganda in popular chapbook form. Harriet S. Tapley in *Salem Imprints*, page 325, enters this piece in what seems to be a different issue. *Le Courrier*, a weekly newspaper of Avignon, for 1777, contains so much news of the American Revolution that it becomes a document illustrative of the Franco-American relations of the period. *An Epistle to the Hon. Arthur Dobbs, Esq.; In Europe. From a Clergyman in America*, London, 1752, seems to have been written by the Rev. James Sterling, of Kent County, Maryland. It is ostensibly a Northwest Passage item, but actually



a tract in the cause of British imperialism. A single volume containing 159 Mexican "relations of services" from 1743-1789 has a special interest for the bookman, besides its historical and biographical value, because of the charming gilt paper covers left intact by the binder of the collection. An *Instruccion* issued by the Conde de Galvez in 1786, No. 167a in Wagner's *Spanish Southwest*, is concerned with the reduction of the Apache nation, a feat of arms only finally accomplished a century later by Crook and Miles in their campaigns against Geronimo. The first American translation of the works of Virgil, by Caleb Alexander, Worcester, 1796, is said in Nichols's *Bibliography of Worcester*, second edition, No. 307, to have become a very rare book through having been worn out in the service of American schools of the early nineteenth century. J. Kilpatrick's *Essay on Inoculation*, London, 1743, is important in the history of South Carolina and in the history of American science. Caleb Pusey's *Modest Account from Pensylvania, of the Principal*

*Differences between George Keith and the Quakers*, London, 1696, adds distinctly to our notably rich collection of Keith material. *The Nature and Extent of the Apostolical Commission*, London, 1785, is the sermon preached by John Skinner, Bishop Coadjutor of Aberdeen, on the memorable occasion when Samuel Seabury was consecrated "Bishop of the Episcopal Church in Connecticut." *Considerations on the Bank of North-America*, Philadelphia, 1785, is an early defense of an institution which seems to have needed that service many times in the course of its history. *Plain Facts: being an Examination into the Rights of the Indian Nations . . . and a Vindication of the Grant to the Proprietors of Indiana*, Philadelphia, 1781, is attributed by the Library of Congress to Samuel Wharton. The author of this interesting tract discusses the claims of his company, an organization holding a vast grant called "Indiana" in what is now the state of West Virginia, with full knowledge of colonial politics and of the Indian relations of the old frontier. It



is obvious from the tone of the tract that it was not its author's intention to give aid and comfort to Virginia's claims to the western territory then being insisted upon under the terms of her ancient charter.

This discussion of newly acquired books could easily be prolonged, but perhaps in describing certain outstanding examples in the foregoing pages we have shown the range in time and space and in diversity of interests that the Library covers in its collecting activities. So, regretting that the fun of talking about the new possessions is over, we go on to other matters leading to the conclusion of our report.

A number of interesting exhibitions were held in the Library in the course of the year. Chief among these was a display of books showing the current reading matter of the educated American two centuries ago, illustrated by a group of books of American interest printed in the years 1729-1731. Later in the year we placed on exhibition an exceptional group of English and American li-

turgical works to signalize the publication of the new standard of the American Book of Common Prayer, a copy of which had recently come to the Library through the generous interest of John Pierpont Morgan. The work of the staff has been constant in the cataloguing of newly acquired books, in the recataloguing of the bibliographical collection, in reading proof on Volume III of the printed catalogue, in perfecting the shelf list and chronological catalogue, in shelf-reading and reclassification, and in replacing some 1,900 temporary pamphlet covers by cases made to our own specifications. Through the use of typists provided by the local Unemployment Bureau a short-title list of the entire holdings of the Library was made for "Project B," a coöperative scheme through which a union catalogue of the printed book resources of the country is being formed in the Library of Congress. Our photographer spent six weeks in Newport copying, by means of our portable photostat machine, various files of the *Newport Mercury* preserved



in that city. We had the pleasure of a visit in November from the Bodleian Library Commission, whose program in Providence Brown University was privileged to arrange.

The staff of the Library during the year consisted of the Librarian; the Assistant-Librarian, Mrs. Raymond Newton Watts; the Cataloguer, Miss Catherine C. Quinn; the Secretary, Miss Marion W. Adams; and the Photographer, Joseph W. McCoid.

The list of donors for the year comprises: Randolph G. Adams; Frank Altschul; Herbert Eugene Bolton; Leicester Bradner; Brown University Library; Department of Public Archives of Canada; Robert F. Chambers; George Watson Cole; George R.G. Conway; the Rev. Mariano Cuevas, S.J.; Heirs of Wymberley Jones De Renne, Esq.; Historical Commission of Delaware; Wilberforce Eames; William F. Ganong; Lathrop C. Harper; Miss Caroline Hazard; Charles F. Heartman; Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery; Mrs. George G. Heye; Thomas J. Holmes; Mrs. John Jay; Willard Rouse Jill-

son; John Rylands Library; Matt B. Jones; Louis C. Karpinski; John Thomas Lee; Lehigh University; the Rev. Hugolin Lemay, O.F.M.; Library of Congress; James C. McCoy; Douglas C. McMurtrie; William Gwinn Mather; John Pierpont Morgan; Samuel Eliot Morison; New England Society in the City of New York; Boies Penrose; Pierpont Morgan Library; H. C. Pitts; Alexander Pogo; Arthur P. Rugg; Marshall H. Saville; Rudolf Schuller; Wilbur H. Siebert; H. O. Skofield; Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles; Thomas W. Streeter; R. C. Ballard Thurston; John Van Horne; Clarence H. Vance; John C. Webster.

For the *Committee of Management*

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR

WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN

DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*



JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University  
July 1, 1932

2

PROVIDENCE

1932

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Clarence Augustus Barbour, William Vail Kellen, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, and Clarence Saunders Brigham. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



DURING the year 1931-32, the Library received a total of 2,267 visits, of which 404 were from persons engaged in researches begun here or in other places. Of the 1,600 letters written by the staff, over 500 were concerned with giving or acquiring bibliographical and historical information. The photographic department made 1,214 prints in response to outside orders and 7,286 prints in the forwarding of our project of reproducing the file of the *Newport Mercury* to the year 1800. Three hundred and eighty-seven books, pamphlets, and broadsides printed before the year 1801 were added to the main collection, and 167 current works of reference value were acquired by gift or purchase for the working library.

Our special resources for the study of American history and bibliography were called upon in the past year by a group of students about equally divided in number between young men and women working for higher degrees and seasoned scholars en-

gaged in tasks of their own initiation. This year, as always, the subjects in which research was carried on by our visitors impressed upon us the scope and diversity of the field covered by a collection of Americana of this character. Two investigators in Romance literature made intensive study of some unusual Voltaire texts which one of them found upon our shelves some months ago. A student in the field of Spanish philology spent several days working with our printed and manuscript vocabularies of native American languages, pursuing an ingenious method of determining the pronunciation of certain sixteenth-century Spanish letter combinations. The problem of tracing the influence of overseas voyaging upon French literature and ideas of the Renaissance period brought another scholar to us, intent upon the continuation of a series of works already published on related topics. A somewhat similar study, narrowed to the influence of German works about America upon the literature of Germany down to the nineteenth century was pursued



by a student who plans the early publication of a thesis accepted upon this subject two years ago. An agent from the staff of the Williamsburg Reconstruction Project was repaid for her visit to us by finding material of importance in the design now under way of reconstituting the cultural background of the Virginia Tidewater in the colonial period. Researches have been carried on also in such pleasingly diverse subjects as Massachusetts trade with the West Indies, commodity prices in American cities, earthquakes, the history of insurance in America, American poetry, the English regime in Nova Scotia, the Jesuit Relations from New France, American travel, and, as was to be expected in this bi-centennial year, various phases of the life of George Washington.

The staff of the Library has given aid in the preparation of forthcoming volumes of Charles Evans's *American Bibliography* and Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*. To Mr. Evans's great chronological compilation we contributed a total of 1,073 titles

printed in the United States for the three-year period 1798–1800. Of this number, 231 were titles not previously found by the compiler in other libraries. To several of the many titles under the letter “S” contributed by us to Sabin’s *Dictionary*, we were allowed the privilege of adding our own bibliographical notes. We have given aid also in perfecting the list of writings attached to the new edition of Sibley’s *Biographical Sketches of Harvard Graduates*, and we have contributed material toward the formation of bibliographies of three individuals—Jonathan Edwards, Thomas Shepard, and Susannah Rowson. Many hours, directly profitable to us, have gone into a study of our collection of sixteenth-century Mexican books, undertaken in behalf of a bibliographer now engaged in revising the *Bibliografía Mexicana* of Joaquín García Icazbalceta.

One turns from this statement of the work of the past year to describe a few individual titles and a large, homogenous group of printed papers recently acquired which will



add measurably to the future effectiveness of the Library in meeting the demands made upon it by investigators. The earliest of the individual titles to be received in point of time, a document of the eventful year of 1774, was the gift of a New York bookman who, in a long period of association with the Library, has aided in many ways the development of its collections. *At a Meeting of the Committees, appointed by the Province of Maryland, at the City of Annapolis, the 22d Day of June, 1774*, a single sheet printed on both sides, is a Baltimore reprint of the proceedings of the convention described in its title made from the account first issued in Annapolis by Anne Catharine Green, printer of the Province. It bears at the foot of its second page the following colophon: "Gentlemen; These Resolves I have printed on my own account, therefore to defray the expence of printing, I shall sell them at 3d. a piece. Enoch Story." This previously unknown edition of a basic document of the American Revolution is seen to be, from that

statement, an imprint from the press of Enoch Story, a Philadelphian who attempted for some months to compete in Baltimore with the printing establishment of William and Mary Goddard. This piece is one of the three issues of his press which have been identified, and it may be suggested that even these would not have come out bearing his name if William Goddard had not been absorbed at this time in the labors which resulted in his single-handed establishment of the Constitutional Post Office, the institution that Congress was soon to take over and pass on to our days as the United States Post Office. The twelve articles which make up the matter of the document have to do with resolutions of non-importation and non-exportation, relief of the distressed citizens of Boston, and the appointment of delegates to a proposed "congress . . . to effect one general plan of conduct . . . for the relief of Boston and preservation of American Liberty." The provincial convention which adopted these resolutions had been preceded by local meetings



in the several counties of the Province, and at the meeting of the people of Anne Arundel County on May 25 resolutions similar in tenor, though briefer and less formal in expression, had been adopted and published. On October 18, 1774, the Continental Congress adopted its celebrated *Association*, an agreement which defined and simplified the issue before the nation, and separated the "patriot" from the "loyalist" throughout the colonies, according to its reception by individuals to whom it was presented for signature. The ideas contained in the three documents mentioned—the Anne Arundel County resolutions, the articles of the Annapolis Convention, and the *Association* of the Congress—were prevalent throughout the colonies, and, as one writer puts it, are to be regarded as arising from the "logic of the times" rather than as proceeding from the inspiration of a single individual. But the resolutions of the Anne Arundel County meeting of May 25 were more definite in their proposals than any which had preceded

them, and it is possible to read evidences of their influence upon the *Association* in some of its strictest provisions. The presence of Thomas Johnson, later war governor of Maryland, in the Anne Arundel County meeting, in the Annapolis convention, and upon the congressional committee of five which drafted the *Association* provides a common factor not to be overlooked in any attempt to determine the guiding hand in the composition of that famous instrument. It may be that the nomination of Washington to be commander-in-chief of the Army by Thomas Johnson was not the only exceptional service rendered the colonies in these early days by one who proved throughout a buttress of their cause. But this speculation is only incidentally pertinent to our present intention, which is to express satisfaction that the Library has added to its collection one of the documents which underlay the unification of the colonies in an edition previously unrecorded, by a printer whose work is hardly known to bibliographers and collectors.



A problem of curious interest presents itself upon perusal of a broadside, formerly in the collection of Bishop White Kennett, given the Library by a member of its Visiting Committee, Matt Bushnell Jones, of Boston. *An Act for charging of Tobacco brought from New-England with Custome and Exccise*, a separately printed edition of an act passed by the Long Parliament on June 20, 1650, recites that by a former statute of November 16, 1644, all commodities of New England growth had been given the right of free entry into English ports, but that the importation of tobacco thence had so increased in the intervening years as to make it desirable to place upon that article the same duty as was paid upon it when brought in from other English plantations. The question to be decided by the investigator is this: had there been an actual increase between 1644 and 1650 in the exportation of tobacco of New England growth, or were New England ships calling in the Chesapeake for cargoes of tobacco which they might enter

at English ports free of duty as produce of New England? The only recent writer who mentions specifically this act of Parliament of 1650 (Beer, *The Origins of the British Colonial System*, page 409) takes it for granted that its intention was to prevent the smuggling of Virginia and Maryland tobacco by New England ships, but the entries in the *Journals of the House of Commons* (vi, 382, 426) to which he refers in his discussion are not definite enough to justify this assumption, though one of their phrases might with fair reason be interpreted as suggesting it. In support of the other point of view are the facts that tobacco was planted in Massachusetts long before the date of this act, and that occasionally in that early period attempt was made at its exportation. A recent study (Ramsey, *The History of Tobacco Production in the Connecticut Valley*) makes it clear that tobacco was a New England crop throughout the colonial period, but unfortunately it is not specific as to conditions in the years of our special concern. It is not impossible that



in these years the crop was of sufficient size and quality to encourage exportation, and that the trade thus brought into being found itself at once strangled by the Parliamentary imposition of duty and subsidy amounting to 4*d.* a pound. At any rate no more is heard of the exportation of New England tobacco until relatively modern times. It would be an interesting addition to the agricultural history of New England to determine that this act means what it says and no more, but as the drolleries of our forefathers in their dealings with the laws of excise and navigation have an extraordinary power of entertaining us, it might provide interest of a more piquant flavor to learn that it was simply another administrative weapon raised against the practice of smuggling, that ancient and undying protest of man against the too insistent regulation of his commercial activities. In one case or the other, the Act of 1650 is important evidence, and anyone who studies either the New England tobacco trade or the picturesque subject of colonial smug-

gling must take into account its statements and implications.

In arranging an exhibition of general scope a few months ago, we placed in one of our cases a selection of books illustrative of typographical beginnings in various American countries, colonies, and towns, showing nine pieces, four of them supposedly unique, relating to the origin or significant first years of printing in Mexico, Peru, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, New York, Virginia, Georgia, Vermont, and Delaware. The last of these, and the most recently acquired, was a broadside entitled *The Advice of Evan Ellis, late of Chester County, deceased, to his Daughter, when at Sea*, undated, but bearing the imprint: "Wilmington, Printed by James Adams, at his Printing-Office, in Market-Street." This printer went from Philadelphia to Wilmington, Delaware, late in 1761. In the *Pennsylvania Gazette* for November 5, 1761, appeared an advertisement over his name announcing that he had just published *The Wilmington Almanack, for the Year*



1762, *The Child's New Spelling-Book*, and *The Merchant and Trader's Security*, and further, that he had for sale "*The Advice of Evan Ellis, late of Chester County, deceased, to his Daughter when at Sea.*" Of these pieces, the almanac is known in four copies, but none of the others has been described as seen until the present moment, and it is done now with a small degree of uncertainty. James Adams did not say in his advertisement that he had printed the last-named title himself, leaving room for the suggestion that he may have bought copies of it for stock from some Philadelphia printer. Furthermore, assuming that he did print the advertised piece in his Wilmington office, there would still be no certainty that our undated broadside represented that particular issue of it. The same reply, admittedly inconclusive, serves for both these objections: the title as advertised by Adams contains the only reference yet discovered in American bibliographical sources to a piece entitled *The Advice of Evan Ellis*, . . . and here is a broadside printed in Wil-

mington by James Adams bearing that title exactly as advertised in wording, capitalization, and, with the exception of a single comma, in punctuation. The mention of these objections to the acceptance of our Evan Ellis broadside as one of that earliest group of Delaware publications indicates that we are keeping an open mind on the question of its identity, though, for our part, we feel reasonably sure that this is the piece described in the advertisement. We are indebted to Miss Dorothy Hawkins, of the Vassar College Library, whose study of Delaware printing origins awaits publication, for the reference to Adams's advertisement in the *Pennsylvania Gazette*.

In commenting in the Annual Report of 1912 upon the acquisition of a group of business papers of American merchants, the librarian wrote these sentences: "A few of these survivors from a past commercial age by themselves have only the slightest value. If a large number of them could be brought together for examination and comparison,



many facts of the highest interest to students of economic history would be revealed." Realizing the truth of this statement through our observation of the actual usefulness of the papers described, we were made happy this year when the opportunity arose to acquire a group of similar papers large enough to make the existing collection appreciably more valuable to investigators. Of the 237 printed papers composing the group, 102 were *Prices Current*, 62 were ship papers, and 73 were miscellaneous business papers—that is, advertisements, letters on trade conditions in various countries and cities, and letters announcing the setting up of agencies, or the formation and dissolution of partnerships in several cities of Europe and America. Most of the papers are dated between 1780 and 1800, and they are about equally divided in tenor between foreign and interstate commerce. At the present time the investigation of eighteenth-century prices carried out by the International Price Commission causes the economist to regard *Prices*

Current as documents of special importance, but even for those whose concern in history is political, or romantic, or anything except economic, these records from a day of great commercial expansion have an unusual degree of attractiveness. All save the dullest of men are interested in the location of markets and of trade routes, in the contents of the "corded bales" of traders and the prices at which these were sold. The newspapers and the trade journals of the present day bring market conditions daily before the merchant, but in the eighteenth century this service was rendered one merchant by another in the course of correspondence. Mercantile houses in London, New York, Charleston, Amsterdam—everywhere indeed—kept at hand printed forms containing lists of articles of commerce arranged in columns with spaces left blank in adjoining columns for the insertion by pen of the local prices of the several commodities on the day of transmission to a distant correspondent. Preserved for a century or two these price lists of the world's



necessities form a record of varied interest. In the group before us are Prices Current from London, Dublin, St. Petersburg, Hamburg, Copenhagen, Elsinore (which we had thought of as a stage setting for *Hamlet*), Amsterdam, Croisic, Bordeaux, Nantes, L'Orient, Cadiz, Oporto, Teneriffe, and Madeira. Among American localities to report regularly their markets were Kennebec River, with lists of prices for tall masts and well-shaped spars, Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Alexandria, Wilmington, Charleston, Cap François, and Havana. In the American lists are names of things redolent of the new country—beaver, Indian-dressed deer skins, indigo, rice, rum, tobacco, figs, and fustick. In them, too, are pertinent notes giving the values of the different state currencies with the rates of exchange between them, and sometimes insurance rates and customs duties. Enough has been said by way of description to indicate that the value of these Prices Current to the student is not wholly in their statistics, that

from them are to be derived facts and theories relating to the broader aspects of eighteenth-century American trade, and to the manners and customs and the points of interdependence of the nations concerned in it. The practical usefulness of the group has been demonstrated in the past year through the visits to the Library of three students who came to us solely because of our possession of these records.

The separate pieces and the group of business papers described in the foregoing pages represent the acquisitions of the Library in which the elements of novelty and of special interest are most conspicuous. With these, however, have been acquired a number of other items that call for mention because of their service in building up and strengthening the general body of the collection. *The Psalms Hymns, and Spiritual Songs, of the Old & New Testament: Faithfully Translated into English Meeter. The Sixteenth Edition*, Boston, 1713, is an edition of that Bay Psalm Book which held its place in the



hearts of "the Saints . . . especially in New-England"—for whose use, edification, and comfort it was frequently reissued and revised—for well over a century after its first publication in 1640. The Library has possessed for years a good collection of United States Federal documents of the period 1790–1800, and in the past few months we were able to accession sixty separate reports and letters, mostly of the Treasury Department, belonging to this decade. About twenty separately printed acts of Parliament of the eighteenth century made a much appreciated addition to similar material already here relating to administrative relations between England and the colonies. A copy of Urlsperger's *Die Vierzehnte Continuation* of 1749 improves, but does not perfect, our old copy of a piece important in the story of the Salzburg emigration to Georgia. Thomas Shepard's *Subjection to Christ*, London, 1652, added another first edition to our excellent collection of the works of that active New England divine. We secured also an imper-

fect copy of the very rare *Beschryvinghe Vander Samoyeden Landt* of Hessel Gerritsz, Amsterdam, 1612, lacking the section and map relating to the discoveries of Henry Hudson, and four leaves at the end. This fragment of a book of great importance was acquired as a sort of dare to the powers that control miraculous happenings to supply us with the missing sections. Stranger things have occurred in book collecting, and some almost as strange within our own experience.

In December, 1931, Volume III of the Library's printed catalogue, comprising titles for the years 1659-74, was distributed to the subscribers. The Library wishes to express its thanks for the support of the Catalogue in a difficult time by persons and institutions whose continuance of subscription at an advanced rate meant, in some instances, actual sacrifice. At the same time that the new volume was issued subscriptions were asked for a reprinting of Volumes I and II of the Catalogue from the original plates. So far the number of subscriptions received in sup-



port of this project has fallen slightly short of the required minimum. The project has not been abandoned, however, but will be resumed at a later time. The Committee wishes to express its thanks to those who had a part in the production of Volume III. In addition to the present staff of the Library, those employed upon it were Mrs. Raymond Newton Watts, Miss Gertrude L. Annan, now of the New York Academy of Medicine Library, and Leonard L. Mackall, who, a year or two ago, spent ten days in the Library giving valuable aid in the revision of the bibliographical notes. Special thanks are owed to the officers and staff of the Merrymount Press, who exercised throughout the printing of Volume III untiring watchfulness over the details of proof-reading and arrangement.

The staff of the Library now comprises, in addition to the Librarian: Miss Catharine C. Quinn, Assistant Librarian; Miss Marion W. Adams, Secretary; and Joseph McCoid, Photographer. The resignation of Mrs. Ray-

mond Newton Watts was accepted with regret by the Committee in December. Mrs. Watts had served the Library for seven years, during four of these in the capacity of Assistant Librarian, working always with enthusiasm, intelligent appreciation of the tasks before her, and well-directed energy.

The Visiting Committee during the past year comprised Messrs. Wilberforce Eames and Grenville Kane, of New York; Matt Bushnell Jones, of Boston; and William Davis Miller, of Providence.

The following friends of the Library have made contributions of books and pamphlets: Randolph G. Adams; American Antiquarian Society; The Bodleian Library; Frederick E. Brasch; John Nicholas Brown; Dominion of Canada, Public Archives; G. R. G. Conway; Carnegie Institution of Washington; Delaware Public Archives Commission; Duke University; Wilberforce Eames; The Folger Shakespeare Library; John F. Fulton; William Gates; William Francis Ganong; Robert L. George; E. R. Hardy; Lathrop C.



Harper; Francis Russell Hart; Harvard University; Franklin F. Holbrook; Thomas J. Holmes; The Henry E. Huntington Library; Matt B. Jones; Library of Congress; Thomas Ollive Mabbott; Douglas C. McMurtrie; Maggs Bros., London; Archibald Malloch; Mme. José Torbio Medina; University of Michigan; New York Historical Society; New York State Library; Richard Pares; J. Hall Pleasants; John E. Pomfret; Howard W. Preston; G. R. F. Prowse; Adrian Recinos; Rhode Island Alpha of Phi Beta Kappa; Henry Stevens, Son & Stiles; Edward Luther Stevenson; Horatio Smith; George Rogers Taylor; Henry R. Wagner; Lawrence C. Wroth.

For the *Committee of Management*

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR

WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN

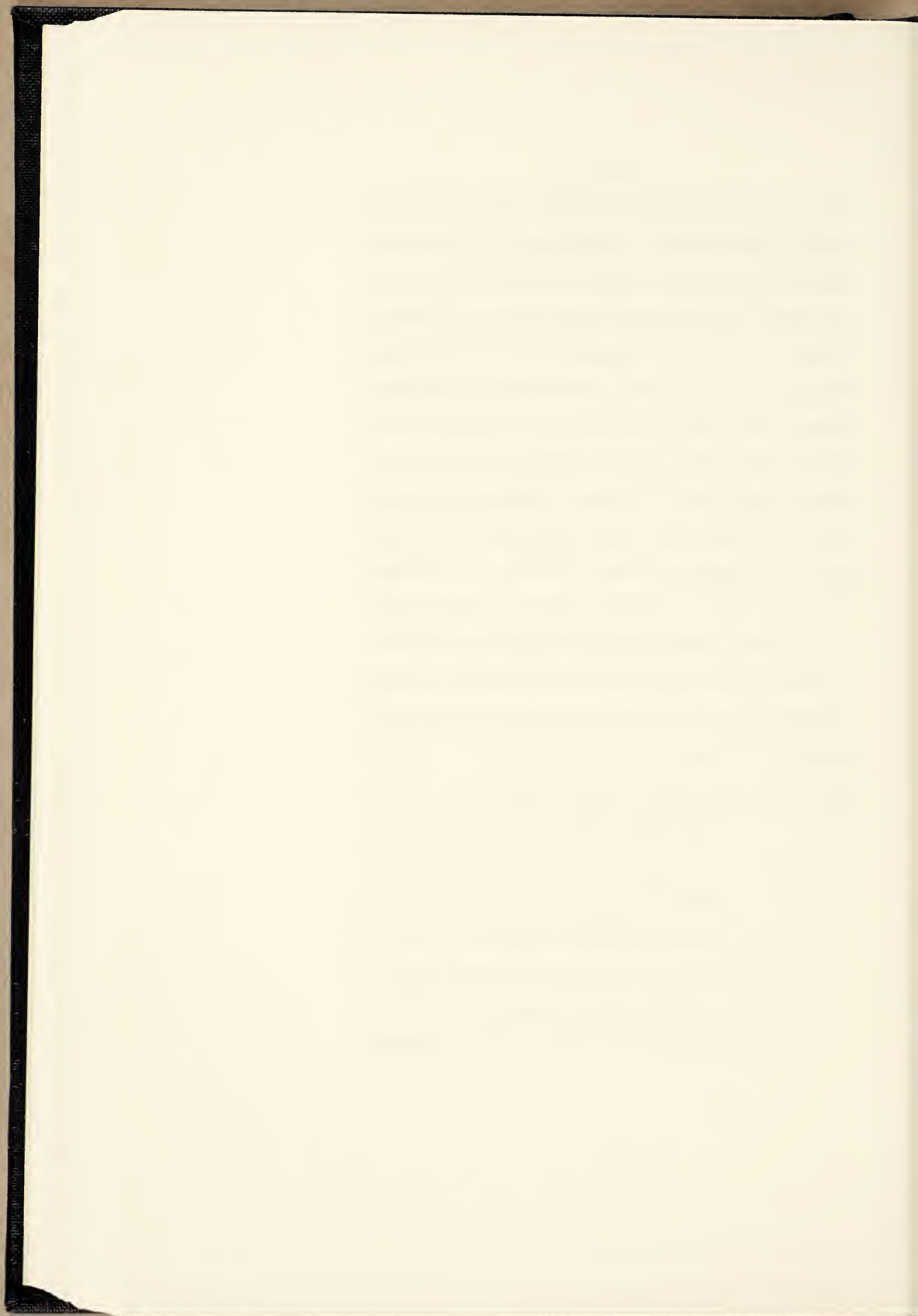
DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*





JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1933

2

PROVIDENCE

1933

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

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DURING the year 1932-33, the Library has received 1,700 visits, of which 425 were paid for the purpose of consulting books or manuscripts in its collections. Four hundred and fifteen letters on bibliographical or historical subjects have been written by members of the staff, and something like 1,000 photostat prints have been made in response to requests from persons engaged in investigation. The research projects to which we have given assistance this year have been, as usual, indicative of the breadth of American studies, comprising, among others, the bibliography of the sixteenth-century Mexican press, the history of printing in various English-American colonies, a Spanish linguistic study based upon native vocabularies, the bibliography of the juveniles and the medical and scientific writings of the colonies, French and Indian War tracts, the product of the colonial press in the decade 1750-60, and eighteenth-century California voyages. The editors of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books re-*

lating to America, of Charles Evans's *American Bibliography*, and of Sibley's *Biographical Sketches of Harvard Graduates* have also been given assistance in forwarding their respective compilations.

In addition to the 1,000 photostat prints made in response to individual demand, our photographic department has made 6,914 prints of the *Newport Mercury* file for the years 1798-1800, thus completing the task, begun in 1913, of reproducing for thirteen subscribing libraries all known numbers of that newspaper from 1758 to 1800. During this period of twenty years, 94,360 prints have been made in pursuance of the undertaking, most of them by our own photographer. This Library was the pioneer in the utilization of the photostat for the copying of newspaper files, and its confidence in the value of the plan it proposed for the reproduction of the *Newport Mercury* was shared in the beginning and throughout the twenty-year period of its execution by the following subscribing institutions: American Antiqua-



rian Society, University of Chicago, Grosvenor Library of Buffalo, University of Illinois, New York Historical Society, New York Public Library, New York State Library, Newberry Library of Chicago, Newport Historical Society, Rhode Island Historical Society, Western Reserve Historical Society, William L. Clements Library, and the Library of Yale University. This loyally supported project for copying the *Newport Mercury* was the model in conception and in procedure for similar undertakings now become a feature in the publishing activities of other institutions, notably of the Massachusetts and the New York Historical Societies. The usefulness to investigators of the reproductions of Massachusetts, Rhode Island, New York, Maryland, Virginia, Georgia, and Kentucky newspapers found to-day in many libraries throughout the country has been so well demonstrated that we look with satisfaction upon our part in the systematic effort that brought them into being.

The staff of the Library has virtually com-

pleted the preliminary revision of the card catalogue which was begun as an extra-routine task three years ago. In the past twelve months some fifteen thousand new or corrected entries were added to the existing catalogue, improving by so much the usefulness of that record as a present aid to the investigator and preparing the ground for the analytical subject catalogue which we propose to develop from it in succeeding years. The work of the regular staff has been supplemented in the past year through assistance accorded us by three volunteer workers who have carried out tasks of permanent value to the institution. One of these assistants has begun making a calendar of certain manuscript collections in the Library's possession; another has worked diligently at the cataloguing of our collection of maps, entering each piece by title, geographical division, designer, engraver, and publisher; the third has checked Evans's *American Bibliography* and, in addition, has examined a large part of the Library's correspondence for the pur-



pose of recording in a special bibliographical file information found in letters of the past ninety years received from booksellers, historians, and bibliographers. It is not necessary to comment upon the value to us of these cheerfully and intelligently rendered services.

One of the projects undertaken with the assistance of a volunteer worker, the checking of Charles Evans's *American Bibliography* (the eleven published volumes for the years 1639-1797), enables us to make a definite statement of our strength in the important cultural field represented by the output of the native American press of that period. The result of a thorough examination shows that of the 33,261 titles recorded for the designated period by Mr. Evans, we possess 6,806, or 20 per cent of the whole, and further that we have 525 titles either not recorded in the *American Bibliography* or recorded there in variant issues. In addition to these titles for the period 1639-1797, the Library has on its shelves 1,073 titles that will appear in the vol-

ume of Evans for the years 1798–1800, making the total of our collection of seventeenth- and eighteenth-century American imprints 8,404, or, roughly, one-fourth of the whole number of titles in the Library. Although this number falls short of the total attained by several other American libraries, we are able to comfort ourselves with the reflection that in order to avoid duplication with nearby institutions we have deliberately made no effort to acquire almanacs, newspapers, or assembly documents, a policy that very appreciably reduces our numerical percentage in this important field of collecting.

The wind of disaster that has lately blown over all institutions dependant upon fixed incomes has been tempered for this Library in the past year by the generosity of its friends. Gifts of books printed before 1801 were made to the main collection by Mrs. Sydney R. Burleigh, Messrs. John Nicholas Brown, and S. Foster Damon, of Providence; Douglas H. Gordon, of Annapolis, Maryland; Matt B. Jones, of Boston; and Bertram Smith,



of Berkeley, California. One of the several titles received in this group that possesses special interest was *An Act Prohibiting Trade with the Barbada's, Virginia, Bermuda's and Antego*, an act passed by the Commonwealth Parliament on October 3, 1650, and published at London in the same year. This is the second rare act of that Parliament relating to the American colonies given us, in successive years, by Matt Bushnell Jones, of Boston, a member of our Visiting Committee. The present act is hardly typical of the general attitude of the Commonwealth towards the American colonies because it concerns only those colonial governments which had been slow to accept the change in masters, and it is consequently disciplinary in character. Those who to-day look with concern upon the radical tendencies showing themselves throughout the world are in a good position to realize the feelings of the loyal Virginians and West Indians who learned in 1649 that the King's government was finally overthrown and the King's head in a basket. To them the recent

political events in England were as subversive of all they held decent in the life of the individual and the state as many revolutions of the present time seem to us. The courageous reply to these events was to refuse to acknowledge their consequences, and among the results of that refusal in Virginia were an influx of Stuart adherents to its protection; an invitation extended from its governor to Charles II to come to Virginia as its ruler; this retaliatory act against its commerce; and finally, Commonwealth ships and a Parliamentary Commission sailing for the Chesapeake to reduce the colonies of Virginia and Maryland to obedience. The Library has owned for many years an edition of this act in Dutch, printed in Holland from the English edition now before us. The existence of the Dutch version of the prohibitory act is sufficiently accounted for by the fact, recited in the act, that foreign vessels, doubtless meaning Dutch vessels, had been carrying fomenters of rebellion to the colonies in question. Inasmuch as it was in Holland that



Charles II and his followers had found asylum, the nature of the Dutch concern with the *Act Prohibiting Trade* becomes apparent. The reflections stirred up by this parliamentary act lead one to look back thoughtfully. Though one may not be disposed in all moods towards sympathy with what George Borrow called the "Charlie o'er the Water nonsense," yet there are times when one feels that to have made the gesture implied in those words was a better thing, perhaps, than to have been right.

One of the choicest special collections of the Library is the group of liturgies brought together by Harold Brown, the younger of the two sons of John Carter Brown, and added to from time to time by gifts from Mrs. Harold Brown. Whatever anomaly there may seem to be in the possession of a collection of Christian liturgies by a library specifically devoted to the study of American history is an anomaly of the surface only, for there is nothing that goes more directly to the roots of a nation than the religion it professes, and it is in its

liturgies that one finds displayed the very heart of a creed, its system of thought and feeling stripped of verbiage and emptied of speculation. In the philosophy of values there is no element of greater moment than the actions of the priest at the altar, the things he does and the things he says in affirming the relationship of his particular people to their particular God. There is nothing incongruous, therefore, in the possession by an Americana collection of the service books of the many faiths professed by the people that made up the population of the colonies — missals of the Roman Catholic Church, Books of Common Prayer of the Church of England, the Puritan Directory of Public Worship, the Sunday Service of the Methodists, and various other works of the sort hardly known beyond the churches in which they were used. A gift received this year from John Nicholas Brown, son of the donor of the Library, and nephew of Harold Brown, has made this collection, especially as it relates to the Book of Common Prayer, a more than



representative group of books in its field, complementing, as the additions do, the original group in several important particulars without duplicating its resources in a single instance. The gift consists of nine separate titles, entered here, all but number 2, with the reference numbers by which they are listed in the *Short Title Catalogue of English Books before 1640*, issued some years ago by the Bibliographical Society:

1. The order of the Communion. 4<sup>o</sup>. Rychard Grafton, 1548, the eyght daie of Marche. STC, 16457.
2. Die Ordnung der Heiligen Communion. 4<sup>o</sup>. [Frankfurt?] 1548.
3. Ordodistributionis sacramenti altaris, etc. [Tr. by A.A.S.D.Th., i.e. A. Alesius, Scotus, etc.] 8<sup>o</sup>. Londini, [printed in Germany.] 1548, (8 Mar.) STC, 16459.
4. The booke of the common prayer and administration of the Sacramentes. Folio. Londini in Officina Edouardi Whitchurche. Anno Do. 1549. Mense Maij. [colophon dated 4th of May.] STC, 16270<sup>a</sup>.
5. The booke of Common praier noted [by J. Merbecke.] 4<sup>o</sup>. Richard Grafton, 1550. STC, 16441.

6. The Boke of common praier, and administration of the Sacramentes. Folio. Londini, in officina Richardi Graftoni. Anno. 1552. Like STC, 16286, except that the imprint reads "Richardi Graftoni."
7. The forme and maner of makyng, and consecratyng Bishoppes, Priestes, and Deacons. Folio. R. Grafton, 1552. STC, 16463 [?].
8. Liber precum publicarum, seu Ministerij Ecclesiasticae administrationis Sacramentorum. 8<sup>o</sup>. Per assignationem Francisci Florae. Excudebat Thomas Vautrollerius. 1574. STC, 16427.
9. An order for publike Prayers to be used on Wednesdayes and Frydayes in every Parish Church within the Province of Canterburie. 4<sup>o</sup>. C. Barker, [1586.] STC, 4587, except that this issue is undated. See entry of this title beneath STC, 16517.

Of these works the most conspicuously rare and important is that which comes first on the list. *The order of the Communion* of 1548 was an ephemeral publication, containing in English the interpolation necessary to enable the priest to administer the communion in both kinds to the laity, a return to primitive practice determined upon in convocation a few months earlier. It was something of a



makeshift publication intended to be used with the existing Latin missal until, in the new Book of Common Prayer, the entire Communion Service should be set forth in English, and as that event took place in the next year, the separately issued *Order*, after a short period of usefulness, found itself relegated to the vestry shelf, and in time, as being of no conceivable interest, to the dust bin. That degressive procedure accounts for its rarity; its importance to the student of liturgies is explained by the fact that, embodying one of the chief points of doctrine at issue between the Church of England and the Church of Rome, its publication marked a definite stand on that point by the theologians and the advisers of the eleven-year-old king. Translations of *The order of the Communion* were straightway published in Latin and in German for the information of those Continental reformers who were watching developments in England with hopeful and jealous eyes. The second and third titles in the list above represent copies of these translations.

In the month of March, 1549, appeared the Book of Common Prayer itself, the book that all men cherish as the sum of reverent worship and the purest well of our English speech. The printing of it was placed in the hands of three different printers, Edward Whitechurch and Richard Grafton, of London, and John Oswen, of Worcester, and in the course of 1549, these three brought out the book in eleven successive editions and issues, each differing from the others in spellings and in slight verbal changes of no doctrinal significance but of distinct interest to the bibliographer. The copy we have just received of the great book is the issue of May, 1549, complementing from the collector's standpoint the Harold Brown copy of June, 1549. Bound with it is the revised Book of Common Prayer of 1552 in which for the first time the thoroughgoing Protestantism of the Continental reformers found place in the English liturgy. The newly acquired copy of the Book of 1552 is in the Grafton edition, while the Harold Brown copy is in



the Whitechurch edition. When we speak to-day of High Church and Low Church we are establishing a rough classification of those whose feelings and beliefs are represented respectively by these First and Second Books of Edward VI.

In the same volume with the two new copies of these significant books just described is bound the separately printed ordinal of 1552, the seventh title in the above list and one of the rarer pieces in the series. The volume containing these three pieces, Nos. 4, 6, and 7, is in an early binding, bearing the arms of Sir Robert Cotton, the Antiquary. On its inside front cover is the armorial bookplate of the Right Honorable Charles, Viscount Bruce of Amphill.

*The booke of Common praier noted*, number five in our string of liturgical jewels, is one of the most sought after service books of the period. It contains, in plain-song, the musical portions of the revised English use for Matins, Evensong, the Communion Service, and the service for the Burial of the Dead. It was

compiled by John Merbecke, who in 1543, under Henry VIII, was condemned for heresy because he had written a concordance to the Bible in English. Escaping the stake at that time, he lived to fit the new English words of the Prayer Book offices to the immemorial chants of the Christian Church. The copy before us is in a very early binding in perfect condition, as is the book itself, formerly part of the distinguished collection owned by Sir George Holford.

The *Liber precum publicarum*, of London, 1574, is one of several early renderings into Latin of the Book of Common Prayer. These translations were not performed as literary exercises in a dead language but for the very practical purpose of use in the universities, where Latin was still a living language, and where, by royal letters patent, it was permitted to conduct services in the college chapels in the language of learning. The fine copy of the Latin edition of 1574 before us is in an original brown morocco binding and



bears the bookplate of the famous American printer, Theodore L. De Vinne.

*An order for publike Prayers* of [1586] was issued in a year of special unrest in which the Babington conspiracy and Mary of Scotland were vexing the English queen and her people. It is one of those innumerable "forms of prayer" composed for special occasions throughout the centuries by the episcopal authority of the Church of England. Many specimens of this type of service book relating to events in eighteenth-century English history are found in the Library's collections. The mention of this title brings to an end our enumeration of a group of books distinguished alike for general and special interest in the history of the English Church and, in consequence, in the history of American origins and ideas.

Chief among the books purchased during the year were three manuscripts in the Huron and Iroquois tongues which give better balance than has previously existed to the lin-

guistic sources in our possession. For many years the Library has been able to place before scholars a group of manuscript vocabularies, grammars, and texts of unusual significance in the study of the native languages of Mexico and Central America, a group so strong, indeed, as somewhat to surpass in importance our manuscript material relating to the Indians of what is now the United States. One splendid folio manuscript of 206 leaves, containing the Miami-Illinois dictionary and grammar of the Jesuit, Jean-Baptiste Le Boulanger (Pilling, *Proof-sheets of a Bibliography of the Languages of the North American Indians*, "Additions and Corrections," No. 2230a, where the compiler's name is mistakenly given, according to Sommervogel, as Joseph Ignatius Le Boulanger), has been until now the chief and almost the only document of the sort representative of the Indians of our own section. It was with a sense of making reparation for an unavoidable neglect that we acquired for the collection three manuscripts which may be briefly described as a seven-



teenth-century "French-Huron" dictionary, presumably from the pen of the Jesuit missionary, Father Pierre Marie Joseph Chaumonot; a mid-eighteenth-century manual said to have been compiled largely by Father Guichard for the use of the Iroquois at the Lake of the Two Mountains Reservation; and a strikingly fine early nineteenth-century antiphonal in the Iroquois tongue, employed in the services of the same mission. It is the first of these, Father Chaumonot's French-Huron dictionary, that we feel impelled to speak of in some detail.

Father Chaumonot came to Canada in 1639, a member of that small army of Jesuit missionaries that was then carrying the banner of devotion into the American forest, converting few of its denizens in comparison to the cost of their mission in time and labor and blood, but leaving in the record of their lives a shining testimony to the fortitude of the human spirit. Though Chaumonot missed the martyr's crown so harshly thrust upon the heads of some of his associates, he yet

shared to the full the labors and dangers of their missions among the Hurons of Canada and the Iroquois of New York. In 1658, some years after the dispersal of the Huron tribes by the Iroquois, he was put in charge of the remnant that retired to the protection of Quebec, and with them remained until his death in 1693. It was doubtless in this long and relatively quiet period that the learned father, said by the Indians to speak their language better than they did themselves, wrote a Huron grammar in Latin and a work described as "Racines Huronnes," a title sometimes spoken of as a "dictionnaire des racines." These books, left in manuscript, are entered in various bibliographies, but especially in Carlos Sommervogel's edition of De Backer, *Bibliothèque de la Compagnie de Jésus*, II. 1101; in Pilling's *Proof-sheets*, 764-765, 764a; and in Charles Leclerc's *Bibliotheca Americana* (1878), Nos. 701-702. It is the second-named of these Chaumonot manuscripts, the "Racines Huronnes," that we believe lies before us in a parchment-cov-



ered quarto of 132 leaves, closely written in a seventeenth-century hand, and containing an extensive list of French words followed by the Huron equivalents, their derivatives, and their various usages and shades of meaning. The last 17 leaves contain words carefully discriminated under such categories as trees, birds, fish, days of the week, numerals, names of Indian nations, and many similar concepts. The manuscript is attested as Chaumonot's by long tradition, by the resemblance of its writing to that of other documents known to be in his hand, and by the nature of its contents, which bespeak intimacy with the language and with the life of the people who used it. Like the grammar, which remained in the possession of the Lorette mission (published in Quebec in an English version in 1831), Chaumonot's dictionary seems also to have been kept at Lorette, an object of veneration, until the year 1909. Soon afterwards it found its way into England, where it was sold at an auction held by Puttick & Simpson on February 7-11, 1910,

No. 4118 in the sale catalogue, forming one item in a small collection of Americana added to the library of Mr. Robert Hovenden. Twenty years later, on March 10, 1931, it came up at auction again when the library of Victor Morin, of Montreal, was sold in New York at the American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, as No. 171 of the sale catalogue of that distinguished Canadian collection.

So long a description of the Chaumonot manuscript would be superfluous if we were not convinced of its historical and philological importance. As early as 1616, Father Le Caron of the Recollet mission is said to have compiled a Huron dictionary, but that manuscript seems to have survived only as a memory, though it may be that its material was embodied in the *Dictionnaire de la Langue Huronne* printed in 1632 as part of the work of another Recollet, the *Grand Voyage du Pays des Hurons* of Brother Gabriel Sagard-Theodat. Although Sagard's printed book takes precedence of the Chaumonot manuscript among



the known records of the Huron speech, it is in the point of priority only that it surpasses it in interest. The Sagard *Dictionnaire* is what we call a "phrase book"; the Chaumonot manuscript embodies a scholarly philological study, one of the most elaborate linguistic records remaining of a nation of the Huron-Iroquois group, and a fitting addition to a collection that contains such manuscript philological works as the Motul Maya dictionary, the Diego Basalenque works on the Matlaltzinga language, and the Miami-Illinois dictionary attributed to the hand of Jean-Baptiste Le Boulanger.

None of the other books acquired in this year by purchase has the peculiar quality of interest of the linguistic document just described. The *Christian Confession of the Faith of the . . . Mennonists*, of Philadelphia, 1727, is, however, a book of unusual rarity, and, for America, the fundamental statement of belief of a religious body that has maintained its influence among the German peoples of Pennsylvania for two centuries. The *Second*

*Journal of Christian Frederick Post*, London, 1759, continues the story of the Moravian missionary's perilous embassy to the Ohio Indians, relating the conclusion of one of the finest of colonial American adventures. As the result of Post's mission the French found themselves deprived of their allies; Fort Du Quesne fell almost without bloodshed into the hands of Forbes; and the Ohio Valley came into the possession of the English. *The Case of Authors by Profession*, London, 1758, is one of the rarest and most worth while of the writings of Franklin's friend, James Ralph, the first of a long succession of Americans to attain something like distinction in the crowded world of London poets and pamphleteers. William Pain's *Practical House Carpenter*, Philadelphia, 1797, with its 146 finely engraved plans and façades, is one of a notably rare and interesting species of book, the American architectural treatise of the eighteenth century. Dr. William Smith's *Account of the Proceedings of the Illinois and Ouabache Land Companies*, Philadelphia, 1796,



and the *Memorial of the Illinois and Wabash Land Company* are specimens of the works that record the development of the American west. The *Case of Messieurs Penn, and the People of Pensilvania, in relation to a Series of Injuries and Hostilities made upon them, by Thomas Cressap* [London, 1737], is a document in that eighty-year boundary dispute between Maryland and Pennsylvania which resulted finally in the running by royal order of the Mason and Dixon Line. The second edition of Blunt's *American Coast Pilot* by Capt. Lawrence Furlong, Newburyport, 1798, is an interesting American item in the long series of books of sailing directions that runs through the centuries from the *Periplus of Scylax*, 4th century B.C., to yesterday's issue in Washington of the *United States Coast Pilot*. The *Autos de las Conferencias de los Comisarios de las Coronas de Castilla, y Portugal* of [1682] is a very early source for the history of the modern state of Uruguay. In it begins the story of the city of Sacramento, or Colonia de Sacramento, the embattled city

on the La Plata that saw seven sieges and changed hands between Spaniard and Portuguese almost that many times in a century.

Though none of the few books purchased in the past year has been in the class of the notable fundamental pieces, yet in general they have possessed the grace of individual quality. Each title secured has added its distinctive bit to the resources of a collection that endeavors to cover all the varied field of American life and experience.

The staff of the Library now comprises, in addition to the Librarian: Miss Catherine C. Quinn, Assistant Librarian; Miss Marion W. Adams, Secretary; and Joseph McCoid, Photographer.

The Visiting Committee during the past year comprised Messrs. Wilberforce Eames and Grenville Kane, of New York; Matt Bushnell Jones, of Boston; and William Davis Miller, of Providence.

The following friends of the Library made contributions of books and pamphlets: Ran-



dolph G. Adams; American Antiquarian Society; C. R. B. Education Federation; John Nicholas Brown; Mrs. Sydney R. Burleigh; M. E. Buttrick; Canada Public Archives; Cornell University; Joseph H. Cull; S. Foster Damon; Max Farrand; Douglas H. Gordon; Theodore Francis Green; Fairfax Harrison; Francis R. Hart; Philip Hofer; Henry E. Huntington Library; Fisher Howe; Thomas M. Iiams; Matt B. Jones; Chester Kirby; John Thomas Lee; Library of Congress; W. D. Lighthall; John Livingston Lowes; Douglas C. McMurtrie; Michigan Commission on the Washington Bicentennial; Samuel E. Morison; Albert Cook Myers; New York State Library; New York University; The Newberry Library; Frederick S. Peck; Providence Athenaeum; Providence Public Library; State of Rhode Island; Howard C. Rice; Joseph H. Sinclair; Bertram Smith; Margaret B. Stillwell; Arnold Gindrat Talbot; the Washington Bi-centennial Commission; R. W. G. Vail; James J. Walsh;

John Clarence Webster; Mrs. William B. Weeden; Frederick B. Wiener; the Rev. Joseph J. Williams.

For the *Committee of Management*

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By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*



JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1934

2

PROVIDENCE

1934

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Clarence Augustus Barbour, William Vail Kellen, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, and Clarence Saunders Brigham. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



THE statistical record of the Library for the year 1933-34 shows a total of 2,300 visits to the building. Of these visits, 710 were paid by persons engaged in research, a number greater by 205 than any attained in the period for which the record has been kept. About 500 letters were written by members of the staff in response to inquiries or in search of information for the Library's needs. The photographic department has undertaken no extensive tasks of copying since its completion of the *Newport Mercury* file a year ago, but upon requests from individuals and institutions it supplied in the course of the year 1,370 separate photostat prints, nearly all of them made from books and manuscripts in the Library's possession.

The number of titles added to the main collection of the Library—its books, pamphlets, and maps printed before 1801, dealing with North, South, and Central America—was 156, of which 31 were acquired by gift and the remainder by purchase. The deep-

est motive in collecting must always be the desire to perfect a library by adding to it more and more of the foundation works of its specialty or of those notable and high-priced rarities that adorn a collection as well as enrich its resources. But there is a mood that comes upon every collector in which to find and secure an unknown title bearing potentialities for the student means more to him in the quality of satisfaction experienced than to acquire a greatly more expensive book of made reputation. Such a mood has been upon us for several years, and happily its duration has coincided with a period of financial stringency. If to nurse this mood, as we have done, is to make a virtue of necessity, we can honestly recommend to others a similar course, for our collecting in this period has been fruitful in interest and has filled many of our days with the mild and amiable madness that visits the collector just often enough to make his life different from that of other men.

The *Campagne de M. le Comte d'Estaing en Amérique, ou Mémoire Pour servir de réfu-*



*tation au Libelle contre ce Vice-Amiral*, anonymously written and published with the probably fictitious imprint "A Bruxelles. 1782," is a title that we have not found mentioned in the bibliographies or in the writings of those who for a century or more have made the life of d'Estaing and his conduct in America the subject of their study. Even those predisposed to leniency of judgment concede that Charles Henri, Comte d'Estaing, occupied a position somewhat below the first rank as man and soldier. But when all his qualities, moral and military, have been taken into account, he still remains a distinguished and interesting figure, memorable for boldness in action and for devoted service to his country. He is memorable, too, in the minds of his biographers, for an abiding hatred of the English, whom, throughout his manhood, he fought by land and sea, in Flanders, in India, and in America. Like Lafayette, he fought for the American colonies, and like him, he tried vainly in later years in France to sit at the same time upon the two stools of constitu-

tionalism and revolution. But, less fortunate than Lafayette, he was drawn in the end to the Place de la Révolution and the rude ministrations of Monsieur Sanson. Natural interest in the discovery of a new title is given piquancy in the case of the *Campagne de M. le Comte d'Estaing* by the circumstance that the work appeared as a defense of the admiral at a time when even in his own country detraction of his military skill was being successfully and, it seems, officially maintained. The *Extrait du Journal d'un Officier de la Marine de l'Escadre de M. le Comte d'Estaing*, to which the *Campagne de M. le Comte d'Estaing* is a detailed reply, is a moderately common book that appeared in at least four editions of 1782. Unless the ugly word "suppression" provides the explanation, one wonders why the attack upon d'Estaing should have been so frequently printed and so widely circulated and the defense have failed until now to find its way into the literature of the subject.

As the result of investigations into which



the acquisition of the *Campagne* has led us, we have made certain corrections in our copy of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*, for in that standard bibliography we find the *Extrait du Journal*, just cited, and a work somewhat like it in title, the *Journal d'un Officier de l'Armée Navale, en Amérique, en 1781 & 1782*, Amsterdam, 1783, entered as of the authorship of d'Estaing. It is beyond probability, however, that he should have been the author of either of these works. The first is an outright attack upon his character and reputation; the second, by indirection, seems to reflect adversely upon his personal and professional qualities while defending the operations of the Comte de Grasse, his successor in the American mission. One learns also from this investigation that there once existed an edition of the *Extrait* different from any that we have seen in the bibliographies, for on page 3 of the *Campagne* the author describes in the following terms the "libelle" he proposes to refute: "Brochure in-douze de 108 pages d'impression, intitulé-

lée: *Extrait du Journal d'un Officier de la Marine de l'Escadre de M. le Comte d'Estaing, ou Campagne de ce Général*. A Amsterdam 1782." Both title and imprint of this description differ from the two entries in Sabin and from the three in the *Catalogue of the De Renne Georgia Library*. It may be suggested, though not affirmed, that this unknown edition of the work represents the earliest form in which it appeared.

In addition to the newly acquired *Campagne*, the Library owns of these important items in the literature of French participation in the American Revolution a copy of the *Extrait* in the edition of (2), 158 pages (Sabin, No. 23033); the *Journal d'un Officier* of 1783 (Sabin, No. 23034); and an unrecorded French news plaquette entitled *Relation de l'Attaque de Savanach, Par l'Escadre de M. d'Estaing*. We have also a copy of d'Estaing's sociological discussion, Paris, 1790, the *Apperçu hazardé sur l'Exportation dans les Colonies. Dédié à feu M. Franklin*. The new title is a conspicuous addition to



the books already in the Library written by or about this picturesque Frenchman, who in the hour of death, if not in every incident of his life, deserved the appellation "Héros de la France," which his apologist said had been accorded him by all Europe. "When you have cut off my head," he scornfully exhorted the Tribunal which had just condemned him to the guillotine, "send it to the English, they will pay you well for it." With that superb defiance lingering in men's memories, it hardly matters, even to Americans, that its author left Sullivan unsupported before Newport, or that, with Lincoln, he failed to capture Savannah.

The almost continuous warring of the Carolinas and Georgia against Spaniard, Frenchman, and Indian, though its effectiveness in the defense of the country may not be questioned, has never become part of the national consciousness in the same degree as the wars against French and Indian of the middle colonies and New England. It is not generally remembered that the Spanish for-

tress of St. Augustine was an enemy outpost that rudely and continuously menaced the southern frontier colonies from the very moment of their establishment, occupying in their minds the position that Louisburg held for generations in the thoughts and policies of New England, and demanding from them aggressive action as the surest mode of defense. Though the several offensives of South Carolina against St. Augustine, beginning with one of 1702, failed every time to capture the fortress, yet they were strategically important in the evidence they repeatedly thrust upon the enemy of a vigorous colony, strong in initiative, standing in the way of whatever plans for northward expansion he may have been cherishing. The joint South Carolina and Georgia expedition of 1740 was designed specifically to interrupt the elaborate preparations the Spanish were making for an attack upon the English colonies but, needless to say, it was expected also to put an end to the existing situation by ejecting the ambitious neighbor from the soil



of Florida. Disappointment and recrimination filled the two colonies when Oglethorpe returned from St. Augustine with a tale of failure. The *Report of the Committee of South-Carolina, appointed to Enquire into the late Expedition against St. Augustine, under General Oglethorpe* is, to speak in metaphor, a self-portrait of South Carolina washing her hands. Responsibility for the failure of the campaign fell ultimately upon Oglethorpe, of course, but to thrust a reminder of that fact in his face was a gratuitous attention from an ally. Especially must this have seemed true at the time of publication of the *Report*, for only two months before, in July, 1742, Oglethorpe had brilliantly defeated the Spanish counterstroke and saved both colonies from capture. The *Report* had been sent to London for its original publication, but it had been withheld from the printer so long by the resident South Carolina agent that an anonymous partisan of that colony—and a very censorious individual he showed himself to be—had felt it imperative to present the gist

of it in a tract published in 1742 entitled *An Impartial Account of the late Expedition against St. Augustine*. When the delay in the London publication of the *Report* became known in South Carolina, Peter Timothy, the Charleston printer, brought it out in full, in a small folio edition, in September, 1742. The only known copy of this edition (Sabin, No. 87349) is now in the New York Public Library. Its publication in Charleston made futile any further suppression of the *Report* in London, and in 1743 it was published there for the benefit of English readers. Though an integral part of the Charleston publication, the *Appendix to the Report*, with its large collection of affidavits, letters, and documents, was issued separately in the London printing of the document. The *Report* itself is a relatively common book in this London edition, but the only copy of the separately printed *Appendix* that has been recorded (Sabin No. 87351) is that which was recently purchased by the Library. The acquisition of these London editions of *Report* and *Appendix* amelio-



rates somewhat our natural envy of the New York institution for its sole possession of the Charleston folio, but what is more important is that the two pieces go far towards the completion of the contemporary printed material we are able to show on both sides of the St. Augustine controversy. It is fortunate for Oglethorpe's reputation as a soldier that against the South Carolina *Report* and *Appendix to the Report*, the *Impartial Account*, and the *Full Reply to Lieut. Cadogan's Spanish Hireling* and *Lieut. Mackay's Letter* may be opposed *A Letter from Lieut Hugh Mackay* and George Cadogan's *Spanish Hireling Detected*. All these pieces are now found upon the Library's shelves. One cannot in the case of this feud call down a plague upon both houses, for in each were true men who suffered for their homes and their racial ideals, and at the head of one stood Oglethorpe, who seems to have had before him in his Georgia enterprise a vision clearer and warmer than that which ordinarily inspires the actions of mankind.

One turns with relief from wars and controversies to regard a movement of benevolent character that produced enduring cultural results in many parts of the world—such results, for example, as the successful nurture in America of the Church of England system with its impersonal and communal emphasis; the foundation of great educational and missionary societies whose activities for more than two centuries have gone hand in hand with the growth of the British empire; and that diffusion of parochial lending libraries throughout the colonies which American students remember as an effort significant in the social development of the country. The Library has recently purchased an unrecorded edition of Thomas Bray's *Proposals for the Encouragement and Promoting of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations*, the earliest printed edition, we believe, of a document that seems to have been the first stone laid in the cultural structure of which we have



been speaking. The edition in which the piece has been known heretofore, from copies in this and other libraries, is in format a single sheet folded. Pages 1 and 2 are occupied by the *Proposals*, bearing on page 2 a certificate, signed by the two archbishops and four bishops approving the expressed design of encouraging missionaries by supplying them with books to aid their teaching and to alleviate their exile. Pages 3 and 4 contain a separate communication entitled *The present State of the Protestant Religion in Mary-Land*, without any name at its conclusion. In the edition of the same format recently acquired by the Library there are differences in text in both the *Proposals* and the *Present State*; the *Proposals* are signed by the two archbishops and only three bishops; and the *Present State* bears at its conclusion the printed signature, "Thomas Laurence Secretary of Mary-Land." It is planned to publish in a more spacious medium than this report an investigation which tends

to set forward the date of publication of this document from the generally attributed 1700 to the year 1697, and to show that the earliest of its several editions was that just described as bearing the name of Sir Thomas Lawrence appended to the *Present State*. This investigation takes away the *Present State* from the list of Bray's writings and gives it, belatedly, to Sir Thomas Lawrence. From internal evidence the investigation makes clear, too, that this piece antedated the publication of Bray's *Bibliotheca Parochialis* and his *Essay Towards Promoting all Necessary and Useful Knowledge*, both of 1697, and therefore that it is probably the fundamental printed document, the earliest published expression, of a movement which later brought into being the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge; the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel in Foreign Parts; the Associates of Dr. Bray; and those activities through which the Bray Parochial Library system was established in America, instituting the earliest foreshadow-



ing in this country of the public lending library of modern times.

Though Thomas Bray's specific connection with America consisted of one short visit to Maryland and several years of service in England as the Bishop of London's Commissary for that Province, his energy in forwarding his idealistic American projects, and his success in giving them permanency, were felt in the spiritual and intellectual life of most of the English colonies. Even Pennsylvania felt his quality when he organized a movement to convert its Quaker inhabitants to Christianity, and put the design into effect by sending to that Province its ancient enemy, George Keith. When, with judgment dulled by dint of repeated assertion, one has almost begun to accept as true the familiar aspersions upon the character of the Church of England clergy in the colonies, there is always comfort to be had in recalling the apostolic zeal of Thomas Bray, rector of St. Botolph without Aldgate and Commissary for Maryland, a personage of whom

a contemporary wrote that "He was a Great Small man, and had done Great good things in his life Time."

Distinguished among those who formed American opinion in the years immediately preceding the French and Indian War was the New York receiver-general, Archibald Kennedy, cadet of a noble Scotch house whose son in 1792 became eleventh Earl of Cassillis. An investigation recently carried out in the Library suggests that three new titles, anonymously published, be added to the group of writings hitherto accepted as from Kennedy's pen. Of these additions to the Kennedy canon, one, *An Essay on the Government of the Colonies*, New York, 1752, has been represented in the Library for many years by a copy that seems to be the only one recorded. We have been able to procure this year not only the *Observations on the Importance of the Northern Colonies under Proper Regulations*, New York, 1750—one of Kennedy's acknowledged works hitherto lacking from the collection—but, what is more



interesting, the remaining two of the three titles recently attributed to him; namely, the *Serious Advice to the Inhabitants of the Northern-Colonies*, New York, 1755; and *A Speech said to have been Delivered Some Time Before the Close of the Last Sessions [of the New York Assembly]*, *By a Member Dissenting from the Church*, published in the same place and year. The first named of these, issued soon after the deadening news of Braddock's defeat, was an exhortation to the colonies to unite boldly against the French encroachment. It was a heartening reminder of strength and favorable position at a moment in which confusion, recrimination, and local self-interest were clogging the machinery of defense. *A Speech Said to have been Delivered, etc.* is an address to the people and Assembly of New York which belongs in two classifications. It is, on the face of it, an olive branch held out in the controversy between New York sectarians and Church of England adherents over the establishment of King's College, now Columbia University.

Fundamentally, however, it is a plea for preparedness. It urges the speedy settlement of a futile but engrossing local quarrel so that the faction-ridden people might unite in defense of their city against the French. It was Kennedy's theory, maintained in all his writings, that if Boston or Philadelphia were captured and held by the enemy, the English cause might still survive, but that the occupation of the Hudson Valley and New York would split the country into two parts, each easy to subdue when thus detached from the other. That the French themselves were in accord with his ideas became obvious in the early years of the war, for Lake George, Crown Point, Fort William Henry, and Ticonderoga are witnesses to their belief in the strategy predicted by Kennedy. His *Importance of Gaining and Preserving the Friendship of the Indians*, published in New York in 1751, three years before the outbreak of war, is one of the soundest and most broadly-based outlines of political action issued by the colonial press. The Library now possesses



almost all known editions of Kennedy's six forceful contributions to propaganda, politics, and political theory in the troubled years that preceded the French and Indian War.

The differences in structure between the French and the English colonies in America, based upon racial traits reaching far into the past of the parent nations, are in no respect more striking than in the features of their administrative systems. In most things that mattered in daily life, the English colonies were governed by elected assemblies sitting in their provincial capitals; in everything except purely local regulation, the French colonies were governed from Fontainebleau or Versailles by the King in Council through the medium of *édits*, *arrêts*, *déclarations*, and *ordonnances* which expressed the direct application to their affairs of the royal will. The aggregate of these instruments represents the law and constitution of the French colonial empire. A list published four years ago by the New York Public Library, though admittedly incomplete, showed a total of

2,083 titles of these royal acts concerning America. The bulk of the list comprised some thirteen hundred entries of contemporary printed editions collected from eighteen libraries in Europe and America. A respectable group of these documents, numbering 172 original copies, was at that time found upon our shelves. This number has been increased in the past year to 259. Of the 87 new pieces secured, 64 were other editions of titles already known and 23 were entirely new and unrecorded titles. The presence in the group of these previously unrecorded acts of administration is, of course, its most important feature, but other circumstances that give it special interest from the bibliographical standpoint are that a large proportion of its constituent pieces are from little-known French provincial presses, and that an appreciable number of them are in the form of broadside sheets. In these particulars many of the new group depart from the normal document, the familiar quarto printed at the Imprimerie Royale or in the



establishment of one of the Parisian printers boasting a royal concession. In this addition to our French Americana, the historian will find royal utterances concerning the Mississippi Scheme of John Law ; finances ; traffic in foodstuffs, cotton, and tobacco ; the fisheries of Canada ; the sugar of the West Indies ; slavery ; duties and imports ; local government ; military affairs ; shipping regulations ; and many other matters arising from the business and daily living of the huge and scattered colonies that made up the French empire in America. Perhaps the most noteworthy single item in the lot is one that concerns the fiscal arrangements of France in the Seven Years' War. The *Édit du Roi, portant établissement d'une Subvention générale dans le royaume, pour le soutien de la guerre*, of September, 1759, is a document of value in the economic history of a general war in which most of the countries of the European world faced one another on the battlefields of India, Europe, and America. Two days before these elaborate provisions for financing the wide-

spread struggle were registered in Paris, Quebec fell to the English assault and the French empire in North America took its place in the list of the world's splendid failures.

Thomas Short's *Medicina Britannica*, a medical herbal first published in England in 1751, was reprinted by Franklin & Hall in the same year, edited and adapted to American conditions by John Bartram, the Quaker naturalist of Philadelphia whose simplicity of mind and heart and effective scientific curiosity endear him to those who are concerned with the intellectual history of the country. Bartram's notes on the identification of the plants mentioned in Short's text, the nomenclature of their American counterparts and relatives, and their distribution in the colonies must always possess interest for historians of medicine and natural history. His edition of the English book takes a modest place in the long line of American works that began with the writings of Monardes, Acosta, Francisco Hernandez, Gregorio Lopez, and



numerous other Spanish and Spanish-American writers who in the first century or so after the Discovery sought to make practical application to human ills of the new herbal resources uncovered by exploration of the fields and forests of America. Because of Bartram's appendix to Short's work in which he discusses the treatment of syphilis by a decoction of the lobelia root, proposing a regimen learned by Sir William Johnson from the Indians, the book takes its place in a long line of experiments in the treatment of that disease, based upon the conviction that its cure was to be found in the strange simples of the New World.

As in past years, certain friends of the Library have made much appreciated gifts to its collections. From a friend in New York, a donor of other years, came a copy of the second edition of Francis Fauquier's *Essay on Ways and Means for raising Money for the Present War*, London, 1756. Originally published under the initials "F.F.," this study of the English revenue seems to have been

sufficiently well received to encourage its author in the publication of two more editions and in making full acknowledgment of responsibility for the work by placing his name upon their title-pages. The second edition is a more elaborate work than the first, and one would like to think that it was this serious and patriotic tract that led to Fauquier's appointment two years later as lieutenant-governor of Virginia. One seems to read in his pamphlet evidences of that reasonableness of disposition which made his governorship acceptable to the people and Assembly of Virginia even in the disturbing decade, 1758-1768, during which he occupied that office.

Matt Bushnell Jones of Boston, a member of our Visiting Committee, has shown his continued interest in the Library by the gift to us of several interesting titles. *An Act giving Licence for Transporting Fish in Foreign Bottoms*, of London, 1657, is the third separately printed act of the Commonwealth Parliament concerning America that Mr. Jones has given us in three consecutive years.



From him came, too, in an unusually scarce edition a work of Peter Apian lacking from the Library's collection of the writings of that learned astronomer and cartographer—a copy of the *Cosmographiae Introductio*, Venice, 1537, No. 86 in Van Ortroy's bibliography of the works of Apian. In addition to these titles of distinctive interest, Mr. Jones gave us also a group of seventeen of those English tracts of Quaker and Presbyterian origin which provided the background to a way of thinking widely prevalent in the colonies of North America throughout the seventeenth century.

Henry Englander, a Brown alumnus of Cincinnati, presented the Library with a copy of Moses Lopez, *A Lunar Calendar, of the Festivals*, Newport, 1806, No. 135 in Rosenbach's *American Jewish Bibliography*. This item is a scarce and interesting issue of the Newport press. S. Foster Damon, of Brown University; Mrs. Frank T. Easton of Providence; and the New York Public Library also made additions of interest to our col-

lections of American books printed before 1801.

The manuscript resources of the Library were increased by the gift of a large collection of papers relating to the business of the Peace Dale Mills, owned and operated in the South County of Rhode Island for several generations by successive members of the Hazard family. At a later time a more comprehensive description of this gift by Miss Caroline Hazard will be presented. It need only be said at this time that the Hazard Papers supplement and carry over into the nineteenth century the material of other collections of business papers in our possession, now slowly being made available for use by careful calendaring and arrangement. The Hazard Papers are a homogeneous group illustrating the early history of a great New England industry. They constitute on that account a distinctive and valuable enhancement of our resources for the study of American business on land and sea.

We may not conclude this account of the



year's acquisitions without mentioning briefly several other books that have seemed to us to possess something more than common interest. *Considerations on an Act of the Legislature of Virginia, entitled, An Act for the Establishment of religious Freedom. By a Citizen of Philadelphia*, published in Philadelphia in 1786, is a criticism of Thomas Jefferson's celebrated statute for religious freedom which, at the time of its passage in 1786, had been under discussion for seven years by the people of Virginia. "A Citizen of Philadelphia" was a pseudonym sometimes used by Pelatiah Webster, and to him the authorship of the tract was attributed by Paul Leicester Ford in his edition of the *Writings of Thomas Jefferson*, II. 237. It has also been attributed to John Swanwick by Evans, No. 20017, and by Sabin, No. 94024. Neither Ford nor Evans nor Sabin, however, has recorded the grounds upon which his attribution was based. The first work of pure literature accomplished in the English colonies is believed to have been the translation of Ovid made

by George Sandys at Jamestown in the years 1621–1626. *Ovid's Metamorphosis Englished by G. S.*, London, 1626, with an interesting Virginia reference in its dedication, is, therefore, an appropriate addition to the collection. The *Geographische und historisch-politische Nachrichten*, of Frankfurt and Leipzig, 1756, is a translation of two opposing English and French works on the situation in America preceding the French and Indian War; namely, of John Huske's *Present State of North America*, London, 1755, and Georges Marie Butel-Dumont's *Histoire et Commerce des Colonies Angloises*, Paris, 1755. The Library now possesses all but one of the eight editions in English and German in which appeared the influential anti-French propaganda fathered by John Huske, a New Englander resident in England, who in later years as a member of Parliament bore an important part also in the Stamp Act dispute. *The K\*\*\*'s Answer to Junius*, printed in Philadelphia by William Goddard in 1771, is a scarce item in the Junius literature which



was reissued a few years ago as No. 166 in the photostat Facsimile Series of the Massachusetts Historical Society. The *Abbildung Nordamericanischer Länder und Eingeborner Wilden*, published at Erfurt in 1757, is a work of the French and Indian War period, wrongly dated "1787" in Field's *Indian Bibliography*. The *Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Society of the Cincinnati*, Philadelphia, 1785, contains an elaborate allegorical frontispiece by the American engraver, Robert Scot. *An astronomical and geographical Catechism*, Boston, 1795, is not found in A.S.W. Rosenbach's *Early American Children's Books*. The *Articles of the United Fire Club* [Newport, 1783], appeals to the social historian and to everyone who in youth has followed a fire engine. John Beale Bordley's *Essays and Notes on Husbandry*, Philadelphia, 1799, is an agricultural treatise written from experience by an American with the actual conditions of the middle states in mind. The *Kirchen-Formularien der Evangelisch-Reformirten Gemeinen*, Germantown, 1798,

is another addition to our varied and growing collection of the liturgies of American churches. *A Plan for the sale and improvement of American Lands*, signed on August 3, 1795, by John W. Godfrey, of Philadelphia, and printed at London in parallel columns of English and German text, is an unrecorded item in the development of lands in Montgomery County, Georgia, containing a carefully engraved map of the eastern part of that state. *Apocalyptic Gnomon points out Eternity's Divisibility* [Philadelphia], 1795, is one of the mystical works of William Gerard Brahm, map maker, mathematician, and Georgia pioneer.

In addition to the routine of assisting in research, in cataloguing acquisitions, and in revising the card catalogue, now becoming increasingly useful as a guide to subjects treated in our books, the staff of the Library has given special aid to the editors of Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America* by taking over responsibility for the preparation of a definite section of copy. In this task the



regular staff was assisted by two students employed under the Federal Emergency Relief Administration. In odd times these additional workers rearranged our entire collection of booksellers' and auctioneers' catalogues, placing in alphabetical and chronological order the many thousands of items of this character preserved by the Library. It is a particular pleasure to report that, as in the past two years, we have been assisted by the volunteer services of Professor and Mrs. James B. Hedges. Professor Hedges, of the Department of History, has added some 12,000 entries to his calendar of our manuscript business papers, and Mrs. Hedges, with the coöperation of a member of the staff, has established a special card catalogue, now numbering 507 entries, of printed and manuscript maps in the Library's collection. In March, 1934, the Commission for Relief in Belgium Educational Foundation granted a fellowship to the Rev. Damien Van den Eynde, O.F.M., a Belgian scholar of repute, for the purpose of examining and reporting

upon the value as an historical source of our large collection of Franciscan documents of the Province of San Evangelio in Mexico, covering, roughly, the years 1590-1830, a task upon which Father Van den Eynde is even now engaged. There has been no change in the personnel of the regular staff, consisting of the Librarian; the Assistant Librarian, Miss Catherine C. Quinn; the Secretary, Miss Marion W. Adams; and the Photographer, Joseph W. McCoid.

It is with regret that we record here a change in the membership of the Committee of Management that marks, in a sense, the end of an era in the Library's history. William Vail Kellen, whose resignation from our Committee and from the Executive Committee of the University was accepted unwillingly by the Corporation in June, 1934, was the only member in active service of the original Committee of Management elected when in the year 1901 the trustees of John Nicholas Brown transferred books and endowment to the keeping of Brown University. In the



intervening thirty-three years, Mr. Kellen has been continuously active in the work of the Committee. As its first secretary he had an important part in determining the policy of the Library and in supervising the construction of its building. At the dedication in 1904, he delivered one of the group of addresses which made that occasion memorable. There has never been a time in the long period of his membership in which he has not assumed willingly whatever duties were laid upon him by the Committee, or responded cheerfully and with effective vigor to the continuous demands for aid and advice addressed to him by the staff. Our regret at his resignation from the Committee is tempered in some degree by the certainty that there has been no lessening of his interest in the Library, of his pride in it, or of his satisfaction in the service it has required of him.

The Visiting Committee for the year 1933-1934 comprised the following members: Wilberforce Eames and Grenville

Kane of New York; Matt Bushnell Jones of Boston; William Davis Miller of Providence; and John Work Garrett of Baltimore.

The following institutions and individuals have made gifts to the Library in the course of the year: Randolph G. Adams; Albert Carlos Bates; Henry S. Borneman; the Rt. Rev. James E. Cassidy; Howard M. Chapin; the Connecticut State Library; G. R. G. Conway; Verner W. Crane; S. Foster Damon; Mrs. Frank T. Easton; Henry Englander; Allan Forbes; John F. Fulton; Paul O. Giesey; E. P. Goldschmidt; Arthur E. Gropp; George L. Harding; Lathrop C. Harper; Caroline Hazard; the Henry E. Huntington Library; Mrs. Frank S. Johnson; Matt Bushnell Jones; William Vail Kellen; the Library Company of Philadelphia; Mrs. Augustus P. Loring, Jr.; the Rev. A. A. Luce; Douglas C. McMurtrie; Frank Monaghan; the New York Public Library; the New York State Library; the Newberry Library; Philip M. Palmer; Frederick S. Peck; G. R. F. Prowse;



the Smithsonian Institution; Craig R. Spicher; Raymond P. Stearns; R. C. Ballard Thruston; Edward Larocque Tinker; Mrs. Joseph T. Tower; the Rev. Rubén Vargas Ugarte; U. S. Government Printing Office; R. W. G. Vail; Henry R. Wagner; John Clarence Webster; Mrs. William B. Weeden; the William L. Clements Library; Dr. B. W. Weinberger; Margaret A. White; Frederick Bernays Wiener; Lawrence C. Wroth; Avrahm Yarmolinsky.

For the *Committee of Management*

CLARENCE AUGUSTUS BARBOUR

WILLIAM VAIL KELLEN

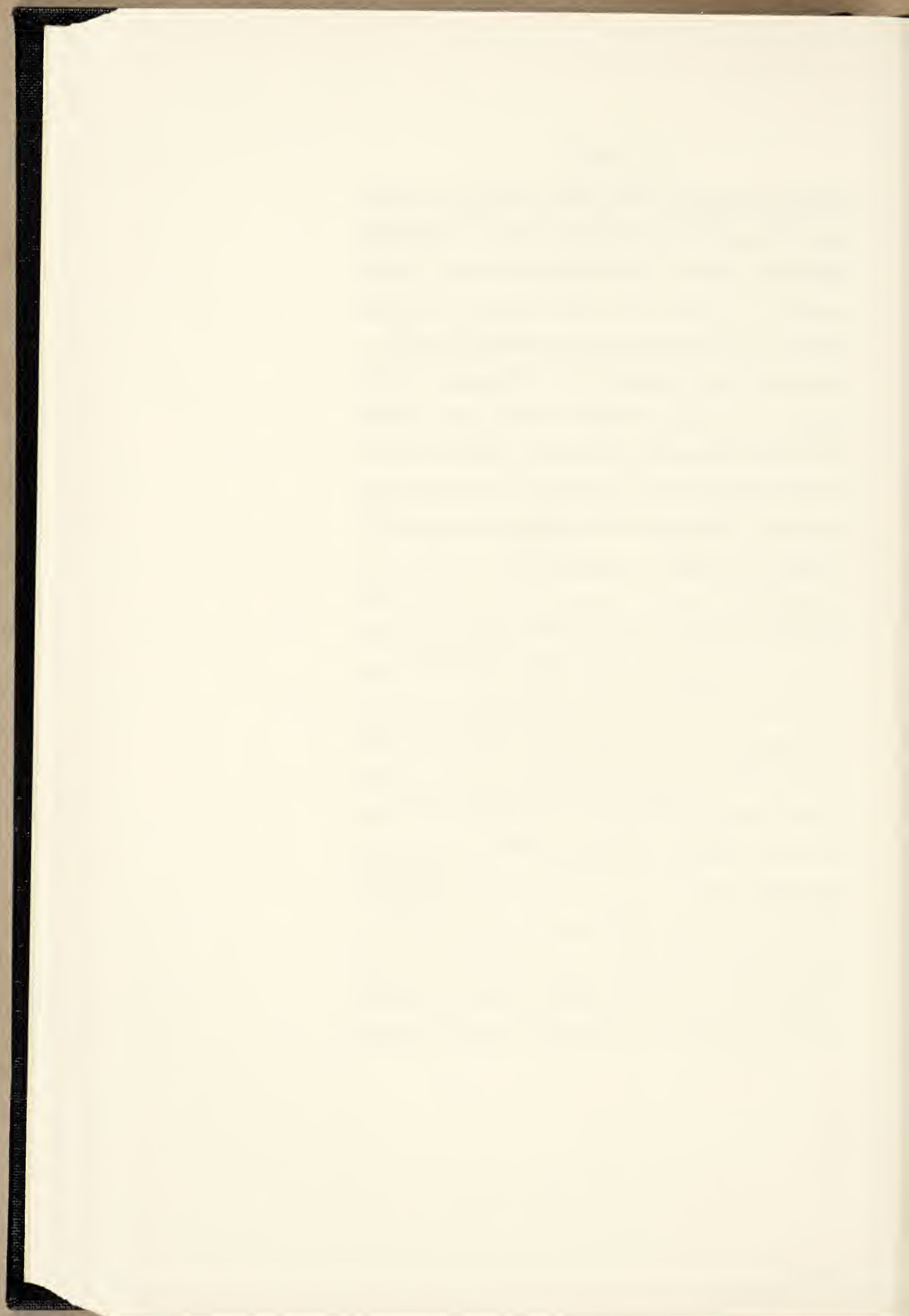
DANIEL BERKELEY UPDIKE

JOHN NICHOLAS BROWN

CLARENCE SAUNDERS BRIGHAM

By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*





JOHN CARTER BROWN LIBRARY

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND

REPORT  
to the Corporation of  
Brown University

July 1, 1935

2

PROVIDENCE

1935

*John Nicholas Brown died May 1, 1900. Under the terms of his will, the Library of Americana collected by his father and enlarged by himself and his brother Harold was transferred to Brown University in May, 1904. Mr. Brown's will also provided \$150,000 for a building, together with an endowment fund of \$500,000.*

*The Library is under the direct charge of a Committee of Management appointed by the Corporation of the University. This Committee consists of President Clarence Augustus Barbour, Daniel Berkeley Updike, John Nicholas Brown, Clarence Saunders Brigham, and William Davis Miller. The Librarian is Lawrence C. Wroth.*

*The Reports of the Committee for the years 1906-10 were printed as a part of the Annual Report of the President of the University. The Reports for 1911 and the succeeding years have been printed separately.*



IN the course of the year 1934-35, we have counted 2,269 visits to the Library building, of which 693 were paid by individuals making use of the books for purposes of historical or bibliographical investigation. Members of the staff have written 569 letters in response to inquiries by students or in the search for information required in the work of the Library. The number of separate prints made by the photographic department in the course of the year has been 4,923. The increase in activity over last year shown by this figure was caused by orders for the copying of seventy-four rare pamphlets received from libraries and individuals intent upon filling their collections of source material in the most expeditious manner. The usual proportion of photostat material requested by individuals has been supplied, and a good beginning has been made upon the reproduction of a large part of the file of the *Newport Mercury* for a library which was

not in a position to subscribe when the project of duplicating that newspaper was being carried through. We have been hoping that additional orders for files of the *Mercury* might be received at this time from institutions which keep its acquisition before them as something to be desired.

Because of the coincidence in point of time of a generous gift of money from two friends of the Library and the sale at auction of the collection of the late Ogden Goelet, of New York, the character of the books added in 1934-35 has a distinctiveness not invariably present in the acquisitions of recent years. From our own income, also, funds became available for the purchase of a few books that seemed to have particular fitness to the Library's purposes.

The library of Ogden Goelet, disposed of at two sales in the early months of 1935, was very largely made up, in its American section, of rare books of the colonial period, most of them purchased at certain memorable auctions of the last quarter of the nine-



teenth century at which were sold the books of some of the pioneer collectors of Americana, of George Brinley, most notably, and of Samuel L. M. Barlow, William Menzies, and Henry C. Murphy. Though these men, unlike John Carter Brown and James Lenox, were unable to give permanence to their libraries, they none the less performed an effective service to scholar and collector by their intelligent bringing together of printed source materials for the study of American history. The dispersal of their books and manuscripts enriched permanently the public institutions of the country and helped form many private libraries which have since become public institutions or have in their turn been dispersed. Ogden Goelet was a persistent buyer at most of those great sales of printed and manuscript material, but particularly at the earlier Brinley sales, beginning with the first, of 1878. When the Goelet Library came upon the market in 1935, it was probably the last remaining of the several private collections of Americana

formed through the medium of those late nineteenth-century auctions. It is not likely that we shall see again so many of the Brinley books, for example, offered for sale from the library of an original purchaser. It is, therefore, all the more gratifying that through the interest of the Library's friends we were enabled to meet with appropriate action the opportunity presented by the sale of the Goelet collection.

It has not been exclusively through the auction room, however, that the Library has been added to in the past year. One of our most satisfactory acquisitions was a group of printed documents, purchased from an English dealer, which relate to the status and treatment of the natives of Peru under Spanish rule. The English in North America, in theory at least, regarded the Indian nations with which they came in contact as sovereign powers of equal dignity with their own realm. They negotiated with them for land and privilege and met them in treaty conferences for the discussion of the high mat-



ters of war and peace. Then, having made this large and, perhaps, sentimental concession to the theory of human and political relationships, they permitted the Indian to go his slow and inevitable way to Tophet with serene lack of interest. The Spanish, more frankly, looked upon the natives as conquered peoples to whose labors in mine and field they were entitled by immemorial right and practice. But in taking over the person and services of the Indian they assumed also a sense of responsibility for his welfare. Always in the Spanish administrative policy were two forces in conflict: the royal agents, hard pressed by the royal need for gold, drove the native without mercy; the king, father of the people, devised plans for the amelioration of his lot. But because the governmental agents must exploit a vast and complex labor organization in the manner most productive of results, and because the distance in time and leagues from Spain to Peru made difficult a close supervision of the colonial administration, the royal orders for

the kindly treatment of the native population were inevitably difficult to enforce. None the less, successive Spanish sovereigns persisted in their good intentions, and on November 24, 1601, Philip III issued a *cedula* on the personal services of the Indians of Peru and addressed it to the viceroy, Don Luis de Velasco, son of that other Don Luis de Velasco who in his merciful administration as the second viceroy of Mexico had earned the epithet "padre de la patria." Two full years, lacking ten days, after the date of this royal *cedula*, Don Luis of Peru put its many provisions into effect by the printing and proclaiming of at least twelve executive decrees. These printed viceregal ordinances of 1603, each occupying two leaves in folio, are recorded by title in Medina, *La Imprenta en Lima*, Nos. 17-28. The lot we procured this year from England comprises six of these pieces, Nos. 18, 19, 23-26, and, in addition, two supplementary viceregal decrees of December, 1603, which are not entered in Medina's list. The titles of the un-



recorded pieces are these: *V. S<sup>a</sup>. Reserua de Tributo, Mitas, y Seruicios personales a los Hiios maiores de los Caciques principales . . . Fecha en los Reyes a tres dias del mes de Diziembre de mil y seiscientos y tres años. Don Luis de Velasco*; and *Para que en cada Pueblo que viuiere de duzientos Indios para auaió aya los oficiales que aquí se manda . . . Fecha en los Reyes a cinco dias del mes de diziembre de mil y seyscientos y tres años. Don Luis de Velasco*. Adding to these the *Pragmatica sobre los diez Dias del Año*, 1584, the earliest known Peruvian imprint, existing, so far as is known, only in our copy, and a small work of 1601 of which we have record, the number of imprints known to us of the first twenty years of printing in Peru becomes thirty-two. Of these the Library now has seventeen, or more than one-half the whole number. It is easy to understand that with their importance in the history of South American printing joined to their intrinsic value as documents growing out of the juxtaposition of different races and civilizations, the new group of Peruvian titles

forms an appropriate and welcome addition to the resources of a Library which emphasizes in its collecting both bibliographical interest and quality of content.

One of the several good reasons we have for remembering the sale of the Goelet Library is that because of it we were enabled virtually to complete one of our most important groups of seventeenth-century writings, that is, the group known as the King Philip's War Narratives, which the Church Catalogue describes as containing five tracts in folio and nine in quarto. Almost since the first years of the Library we have possessed all the folio tracts, and all the quarto tracts except, using the Church Catalogue designation, Nos. 3 and 5 in their first or Boston editions, and No. 2 in its second issue. In many ways the most important item in the whole group is No. 3, the Boston, 1676, edition of Increase Mather's *Brief History of the Warr With the Indians in New-England*, a book which, until recently, has been unaccountably lacking from our collection. To



many its purchase at the first Goelet sale, No. 243 in the catalogue, will seem our most important action of the year. The copy we acquired is the Brinley copy, rebound, and it contains at the end the sermon, or "Earnest Exhortation," which, Mr. Mather wrote in his preface, was "the thing . . . I mainly designed" in putting forth the book. The *Brief History* is a simple chronology of events; the "Earnest Exhortation" brings home the lesson to a victorious but chastened people and applies the moral. The years between 1670 and 1680 witnessed Indian troubles in various parts of the colonies. Some poison of unrest seems to have got into the red man in this decade and induced in him a state of mind which gave occasion for the outbreak of Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, set King Philip against the New Englanders, and stirred the Iroquois to a war of extermination against the Susquehannas. The books and tracts in which the events of this troubled period were related by the Americans to their friends and associates in

England retain for us living interest as expressions of a people sorely put to the test of skill and fortitude. The Mather *Brief History* is definitively discussed by Thomas J. Holmes in his *Increase Mather, a Bibliography* (I. 64-76, 225-230). A glance at Mr. Holmes's list of copies located and at the similar list in the Church Catalogue shows that through some ancient inadvertence the Library has long been credited with the possession of a copy of this Boston, 1676, edition of the *Brief History*. It is a satisfaction to announce its acquirement before its absence from our resources has been noted by bibliographers.

The Library's collection of Indian Treaties, or minutes of conferences between colonial governments and Indian tribes, has been added to in the past year by three of the titles listed in Henry F. De Puy's *Bibliography of the English Colonial Treaties with the American Indians*, namely, Nos. 11, 24, and the edition without imprint of No. 49. Through the acquisition of the new titles, we are now able



to show student and collector twenty-one of the fifty printed Treaties recorded by Mr. De Puy. This representation is pleasing to us not only because of the great rarity and historical importance of most of the Treaties, but because we regard them as in many ways the most original literary production of the colonial period, as establishing, indeed, a type of literary expression distinctly American in form and content.

The earliest in date of the newly acquired Treaties, unfortunately an imperfect copy lacking its last two leaves, is *The Conference With the Eastern Indians, held at Falmouth in Casco-Bay, in July and August, 1726, Boston, [1726]*. The second of the New England Treaties to find its way into print, this is the record of an unsatisfactory conference between Governor Dummer, who was tactless, and the Penobscots, who did not greatly trouble themselves to remove obstacles to understanding. The war between various tribes of the Abnaki Confederacy and the government of Massachusetts had come to

an end by a peace agreement made in Boston in December, 1725, and now some seven months later, the Governor had come to meet the various Abnaki tribes to secure their ratification of that agreement. The Penobscots appeared somewhat late at the meeting place and the Norridgewocks failed to present themselves at all. Their absence caused dismay and bad temper among the white commissioners, for, though Father Râle had been shot down and his scalp carried triumphantly to Boston, there could be no real peace while the Norridgewocks, the people among whom he had lived, were sulking somewhere in the Maine woods and refusing to attend the conference for the ratification of the peace agreement.

The second, in point of date, of the treaties newly acquired, De Puy, No. 24, carries us a long way from Falmouth and the Eastern Indians. *An Account of the Treaty Held at Albany in New York by the Governor of that Province and the Commissioners of Massachusetts, Connecticut, and Pennsylvania, with*



*the Indians of the Six Nations, In October, 1745, Philadelphia, Printed by Benjamin Franklin, 1746*, tells the main outlines of its story in its title, but one needs to know more of it than this to realize its interest as a document significant of the conditions of the time. Never in the course of American inter-colonial relations did the lack of unity show itself more impressively than in this conference of 1745, in which the Indians themselves said to the joint commissioners in giving a belt: "[we have] only one Request to make to you all; which is, That you our Brethren should be all united in your Councils, and let this Belt of Wampum serve to bind you all together." The whole picture of colonial politics as it endured for more than a century is epitomized in this Treaty—the plans and counterplans, the plots and stratagems of French and English for dominion, the diverse interests of the different colonies, and the efforts of the Six Nations, shrewd statesmen, to hold the balance of power and at the same time to avoid being

crushed between the opposed ambitions of their European invaders. The fine copy of this Treaty before us, No. 251 in the catalogue of the second Goelet sale, is one of the handsomer specimens of the printing work of Benjamin Franklin.

The third of the newly acquired Treaties, the *View of the Title to Indiana*, is included in the De Puy *Bibliography*, No. 49, but it is not a Treaty in the sense usually understood, that is, an official government report of a conference. It is a collection of treaty minutes, agreements, and other documents compiled and issued by Samuel Wharton and Edward Bancroft, some thirteen years after the earliest of the events described, as an assertion by a land company of its claims to "Indiana," a huge tract of land lying within the bounds of Virginia. A company, later merged with the Walpole Company, was formed to develop the Indiana Tract, and, however small their part in actual settlement, the story of the Indiana and Walpole Companies is, nevertheless, important in the



history of American expansion. Most of what we know of the Indiana Company is found in the pamphlets prepared by Samuel Wharton to advance the claims of the Walpole Company to royal consideration. In the bibliography attached to his *Mississippi Valley in British Politics*, Clarence W. Alvord has credited seven such tracts to Wharton, and, through the acquirement of a copy of the *View*, the Library is now able to claim possession of the whole group. It must be observed at this point that the land grant discussed in the *View of the Title to Indiana*, and in other pamphlets of the series, has no connection with the present state of Indiana. The tract lay south of the Ohio and formed what is now a portion of northern West Virginia. In June, 1779, the Assembly of Virginia passed a resolution in which that grant, made by the Indians after Pontiac's War as indemnity to a group of Pennsylvania traders, was declared "utterly void, and of no effect," and it was doubtless in connection with this action that sometime in

1779, an edition of the *View*, unknown to De Puy, was published at Williamsburg with the imprint of Dixon & Nicholson. This edition was described, No. 212, in a priced catalogue entitled, *Americana in the Collection of Charles F. Heartman*, Metuchen, 1932. The copy of the *View* that we have just secured is of an edition known by De Puy to be in existence, but not seen by him in the course of his collecting and working with the Treaties, that is, the undated edition of 24 pages without imprint, an entirely different book from De Puy, No. 49, which with the date, 1776, has 46 pages and bears the Philadelphia imprint of Styner & Cist. The greater part of this book was incorporated in Samuel Wharton's *Plain Facts*, Philadelphia, 1781, in which the Grand Ohio, or Walpole, Company, led by Benjamin Franklin and Samuel Wharton, is seen turning to the Congress of the United States for a charter that could not then, or ever afterwards, be expected from the royal hands.

It is an easy transition from Indian



Treaties to the books we have procured relating to the French and Indian War. The first of the group to be spoken of is a copy of the original edition of the French poem, *Jumonville* (Sabin, No. 95376), written by Antoine Léonard Thomas and published by him in 1759. In addition to its other aspects of interest, *Jumonville* has a place in the bibliography of George Washington. The omission of his name from its pages is due, it has been said, to the exigencies of French prosody, but he is prominent in the book in the person of "un officier distingué" of the British force. It was, in fact, the death at Washington's hands of N. Coulon de Jumonville which began the actual hostilities of the French and Indian War and a few days later brought upon the young provincial leader the bitterness of defeat at Fort Necessity. M. Thomas was careful to warn his reader that he had availed himself of the privilege of poetic license in the presentation of fact and incident, and, indeed, neither Washington nor Jumonville would have

recognized the circumstances of their encounter in a narration cast in the grand manner of French heroic verse. The purpose of the poem was, in particular, to arouse indignation against a barbaric attack upon an envoy, and, in general, to inform the world of British aggressions in America. Its propaganda would doubtless have been more effective if it had come earlier in the struggle, but in September, 1759, the year of publication of the poem, Quebec fell to the English, and with it the French pretensions and hopes in that part of the world. But though the poem must have been a reminder to its French readers of a glory that had passed, it retained popularity of a kind for many years, appearing as the main feature of the author's *Poésies Diverses*, of Lyons, 1763, 1767, and 1771, and as an important item in *Les Poésies de Thomas*, of [1798]. Our interest in the author and his poem led us to purchase also this year the 1767 and 1771 editions of his *Poésies Diverses* and a copy of his *Essay on the Character of Women*. En-



*larged from the French of M. Thomas By Mr. [William] Russell* (Sabin, No. 95376), a book published in Philadelphia in 1774 by Robert Aitken, doubtless from the London edition of 1773. The original work was published in Paris in 1772.

The Library's collection of works on the French and Indian War was added to this year by other titles of an especially interesting character. Matt Bushnell Jones, a member of our Visiting Committee, continued his generous interest of former years by the gift, among others, of *A complete History of the present War, from 1756 to 1760*, London, 1761. This book is entered in Sabin's *Dictionary*, No. 15058. We procured also this year a copy of *A complete History of the Origin and Progress of the late War to 1763*, London, 1764, which, with an edition of 1763, Sabin enters as No. 15057. But despite the difference in title and the separate entry in Sabin, the *Complete History* of 1764 is simply a continuation of the book of 1761, bringing the story of the war to its conclu-

sion by the addition of nine chapters and an appendix. This book, in its successive enlargements, is sometimes confused with J. Wright's *A compleat History of the late War, or Annual Register*, London, 1765, a very different work of a similar title. Wright's work, it may be said here, is the same as the book entered under Sabin, No. 15056, *A complete History of the late War, or Annual Register*, Dublin, 1774, sometimes known as the "Exshaw" History, from the name of its publisher. In good time the edition of 1765 will appear in Sabin under the name of John Wright, with the explanation that to it have been added large extracts from Knox's *Historical Journal* of 1769 to create the Exshaw edition of Dublin, 1774.

There are so many ways of looking at things that we may be permitted to forget for the time being the great rhythm of history, and to think of certain military actions of the French and Indian War simply as events that have provided picturesque printed material for the book collector. Some of the most



important pieces of this description have their origin in the Battle of Lake George, the conflict that resulted from the opposition put up by the French to Sir William Johnson's expedition against Crown Point. Colonel Johnson, as he then was, announced his victory in a letter of September 9, 1755, addressed *To the Governours of the several Colonies*, which was printed in at least two American editions, one, presumably, of Boston, the other of Newport. It was doubtless the Boston edition which Governor Benning Wentworth, of New Hampshire, sent to London and which there provided copy for a republication of the letter as *The London Gazette Extraordinary*, for October 30, 1755. And it must have been from this *London Gazette* edition that there was published in Lisbon in 1757, some two years after the battle, the *Relação De huma batalha, succedida no campo de Lake George na America Septemtrional extrahida de huma Carta escrita pelo mesmo Coronel [Johnson] ao General Wensvort, Governador de nova Hampshire*. An account of the engagement

from the French standpoint appeared in a *relation* entitled *Relation De ce qui s'est passé cette année en Canada*, published in Paris, probably late in 1755. Charles Chauncy wrote of this campaign at length in his *Second Letter to a Friend*, Boston, 1755, republished in London in the same year. Samuel Blodget, a civilian member of the expedition, drew a plan of the battle, had it engraved by Thomas Johnston, and published it at Boston in 1755, accompanied by a printed account of the action. In the next year Timothy Clement[s], surveyor, published in Boston another map of the campaign, also engraved by Thomas Johnston. The Blodget work was reprinted in London in 1756, accompanied by a re-engraving of the plan of the battle by Thomas Jefferys. With the single exception of the *London Gazette* edition of Sir William Johnson's letter, the Library, through its acquisition of a strikingly fine copy of the Boston edition of the work of Samuel Blodget, now has all these prime sources for the history of a battle that offered almost the only en-



couragement the English colonies were to know for nearly three years, "the greatest Action, in its kind," wrote Charles Chauncy at the time, "that ever happened in North-America." *A Prospective-Plan of the Battle near Lake George with an Explanation thereof; By Samuel Blodget, Occasionally at the Camp, when the Battle was fought* comprises an engraved, bird's-eye view of the action on a plate measuring, within borders, 13.7 x 17.8 inches, accompanied by five pages of "Explanation of the Prospective-Plan." Because of the detailed view of the action presented by this plate, few battles of the period are better understood than this which was here drawn and described for us by an intelligent army sutler and engraved by an American engraver who was vigorous and faithful, if not always delicate, in execution. The copy of the plate and text which we procured was item No. 24 in the catalogue of the second Goelet Sale, and No. 209 in the Brinley Sale catalogue of 1878. Not since its previous sale in that year to Mr. Goelet has another com-

plete copy, containing both plate and text, appeared in the market. Our acquisition of this piece enables us to show a collection of materials relating to the Battle of Lake George which is not only extensive, as already indicated, but unusual in its combination of elements. It is not easy, for example, to find in one place copies of the Clement[s] *Plan of Hudsons Riv.<sup>r</sup> from Albany to Fort Edward*, and the Boston and London editions of Blodget's *Prospective-Plan*, complete with text. The Johnston plate in the Boston edition of Blodget's work is a crudely drawn but full and graphic picture of the battle, very strong and vivid in comparison to the delicate ghost which Jefferys made of his London copy. It was reproduced and described by Samuel Abbott Green, as No. V in his *Ten Facsimile Reproductions Relating to New England*, Boston, 1902, from the copy of the print in the Massachusetts Historical Society. Our copy is in an earlier state than that reproduced by Dr. Green, corresponding in this



respect to the copy in the New York Public Library.

Though it is generally believed that the fortunes of their North American colonies were of relatively small concern to the people of France, yet the printers seem to have found it profitable, both in Paris and in certain provincial cities, to bring out news sheets containing accounts of the battles and leading events of the French and Indian War. Like all such publications, intended for the moment only, these *relations* are extremely difficult to find. Consequently we had a mild but quite authentic attack of collector's fever when we were shown last winter the *Relation De la prise du Fort Georges, ou Guillaume-Henry, situé sur le Lac Saint-Sacrement*, Paris, 1757. Naturally the author of this account lays little emphasis upon the massacre which followed the surrender of the colonials. One compares, for example, his mild assertion that, despite all the precautions of Montcalm, "les Sauvages firent du désordre dans le camp des

Anglois," with the passionate accusation of the French command made by John Maylem, a young Rhode Islander taken captive at the massacre, in his poem, *Gallic Perfidy*, of Boston, 1758.

One reason that the sight of this *relation* induced emotion in us is that it was in a sense a lamb strayed from our fold, or, more exactly, a lamb yet to be gathered into a fold which for a long time has sheltered an especially interesting group of French news sheets on the events of the French and Indian War. It seems worth while to place at the end of this Report the titles of a group of *relations* in the Library's possession through which the French at home read the progress of the first two or three years of the war in the American wilderness, where the English and the Six Nations were, for the time being, unsuccessfully opposing the lilies of France. Reading this tale of almost unbroken success, one does not wonder that the spirits of the English colonists were at a very low point until the fall of Louisbourg in 1758 gave a different



appearance to the conflict. We have not found any separately printed, contemporary news sheets describing from the French standpoint the loss of Louisbourg or other military events subsequent to that turning point of the war in America.

One of the strikingly interesting features of the catalogue of the first Goelet Sale was the run of twelve titles, Nos. 381-392, under the heading "Vermont and New York Boundary." This group of pamphlets, having their origin in what is known as the New Hampshire Grants Controversy, contained more than half the number of tracts listed under that head in Otis G. Hammond's *Check List of New Hampshire local History*, pages 16-18. The celebrated controversy arose when in 1749 Governor Benning Wentworth granted land for the erection of the town of Bennington in what he regarded as New Hampshire territory. In 1763, Governor Cadwallader Colden of New York laid claim to the territory between the Connecticut River and the Hudson on the basis of

the original grants to the Duke of York in 1664 and 1674. The King supported the New York contention and thereafter the territory began to fill with settlers holding lands in the same districts under warrants of two different colonies. Pamphlets were written by adherents of the respective governments, petitions were circulated, and confusion became the rule of the community. Out of the confusion emerged a new factor when the settlers themselves organized for the creation of order. Throwing off allegiance to both governments, they formed themselves, in 1777, into a body politic, which, in 1791, after fifteen years of trials and difficulties, was admitted to the Union as the State of Vermont, the first commonwealth to be added to the original Thirteen since the Revolution. The brief titles of the Vermont pamphlets procured for the Library from the Goelet collection with the numbers under which they were entered in the catalogue of the first Goelet Sale, are as follows: [Young, Thomas], *Some Reflections on the Disputes between New-*



York, *New-Hampshire*, and Col. John Henry Lydius of Albany, New Haven, 1764, (No. 381); *A Petition to His Majesty King George, the Third* from the "Proprietors and Claimants in and of sundry Townships, lately granted by Governor Wentworth," [Hartford, 1766], (No. 382); Allen, Ethan, *A brief Narrative of the Proceedings of the Government of New-York, relative to their obtaining the Jurisdiction of that large District of Land, to the Westward from Connecticut River*, Hartford, [1774], (No. 385); Allen, Ethan, *An Animadversory Address to the Inhabitants of the State of Vermont*, Hartford, 1778, (No. 386); *A public Defence of the right of the New-Hampshire Grants to form themselves into an independent State*, Dresden [now Hanover, N. H.], 1779, (No. 387); *Resolves of a Convention held on the New-Hampshire Grants . . . at Cornish, Dec. 9th, 1778*, [Dresden, 1779], (No. 387); Bradley, Stephen R., *Vermont's Appeal to the Candid and Impartial World*, Hartford, [1780], (No. 389). Added to six pamphlets on the sub-

ject already in the Library, this unusual acquisition gives us thirteen of the twenty-five titles recognized as belonging to the controversy. With so much to show of foundation material relating to the original thirteen states of the Union, we have been anxious for a long time to increase our representation of fundamental Vermont tracts. We were fortunate in being able to secure so large a group in a single lot, for these tracts occur for sale separately only at long intervals of time.

Though there exist in good number colonial works on medicine and other practical sciences, it is not often that we find essays in pure science proceeding from the pens of early American writers. But here and there throughout the colonies small groups of men devoted themselves to the consideration of scientific theory, producing now and then a treatise on mathematics, on astronomy, or on the fundamental principles of matter and gravitation. The most distinguished of these in many ways was Cadwallader Colden,



doctor, public official, author, and man of affairs who in later days became lieutenant-governor of New York, a position in which he served until the outbreak of the Revolution made his particular brand of loyalty no longer useful in public office. Throughout his life he was constantly working at some literary or scientific project that had no connection with his official duties. His *History of the Five Indian Nations* was, and is, a book of consequence, and some of his studies in botany and physics won the approbation of the European savants with whom he corresponded. His most elaborate contribution, and the favored child of his mind, was the work he published in New York in 1745 entitled, *An Explication of the first Causes of Action in Matter, and, of the Cause of Gravitation*. The book was republished in London without his knowledge in 1746; translated into German and published at Leipzig and Hamburg in 1748; revised, very much enlarged, and again published in London in 1751 with the title, *The Principles of Action in*

*Matter.* In this same year a French translation of the book was issued in Paris. Despite its appearance of success, the reception of this American essay in the fundamentals of the physical world was a disappointment to its author. When asked their opinions of it, his American correspondents with one accord began to make excuse: Lewis Evans, the cartographer, declared he could not understand it; John Bartram must get in his harvest before reading it; Franklin, after reporting that his learned Philadelphia associates could make little of its abstruse reasoning, added with his customary honesty, "I am almost ready to join with the rest, and give it up as beyond my reach." But the book stirred up a certain amount of discussion in Europe, and though it did not, as intended, remove Newton from his niche as the prophet of gravitation, it was none the less taken seriously by scholars as a worthy effort to state the cause of that phenomenon. The copy of this pioneer study in pure science which we have procured is the ex-



traordinarily fine Brinley copy, sold in Part I of the Goelet Sale, No. 59. Very soon after its acquisition we were so fortunate as to be able to buy a copy of the London edition of 1746, a very common book in comparison with the original work, which, it is believed, exists in not many more than half a dozen libraries.

A bibliographical puzzle awaits us in the form of a book, purchased at the sale of Dr. Roderick Terry's Library, entitled *Le Triomphe du Beau Sexe, ou Épitre de M. Le Mquis de La Fayette a son Épouse*. The poem purports to have been written "Du Camp du Général Waginston, en quartier d'hiver à Lancaster, le 22 Janvier, 1778," and to have been published "A Boston, De l'Imprimerie du Congrès. M.DCC.LXXVIII." If the book itself, or rather the attribution of it to Lafayette, is as false as its imprint, little more need be said about it, for it is obviously French in its typography, and the Continental Congress at no time had a printing office in Boston. The poem and its long intro-

duction are on the theme that the uneasiness experienced by absent husbands is full repayment for their ordinary privilege of superiority. None of Lafayette's biographers has noticed the book, which is, by the way, of great rarity. We should like to know the answers to the many questions it raises, the who, when, where, and why of the publication. Bound in with this copy of the book are a business letter written by Madame de Lafayette and a long letter in the hand of the Marquis, with signature cut off, headed "Ma chère Aglaie."

The Mississippi Company and the South Sea Company, fascinating to men in their heyday as potential sources of wealth, have been fascinating ever since as symbols of splendid disaster. *The Memoirs Life and Character of the Great Mr. Law and his Brother at Paris. Down to this Present Year 1721, Written by a Scots Gentleman*, London, 1721, is a title new to us in the story of the *Banque Générale* and the great *Compagnie des Indes*. It is from the hand of one who is



spoken of by the editor as "Mr. Gray," a gentleman who claimed in the narrative to have been associated with John Law throughout the growth of his amazing fiscal scheme, and who, now that Law had fallen, made all haste to add his bit to the general reprobation of the financier's character and actions. One may question whether the little book gives much that is new on Law or the Company, but it is important nevertheless as an expression of contemporary opinion. Furthermore, its author was one of those, he tells us, who went upon the first expedition sent by the Company to Louisiana. He came back disillusioned as to prospects of wealth, but because of this personal touch with the country, the book has its place in our Louisiana material. But it is really not for its own sake that we value this addition to the Library so much as for the fact that it makes a contemporary statement of the authorship of an important anonymous work in the literature of French and English colonial policy in America. "About two Years ago," its editor

wrote in his Preface, "there was a Pamphlet writ by Mr. Smith, Judge-Advocate for New-England, and now in the same Station for Carolina, shewing the Danger of our Plantations in America from the French Settlements on the Mississippi; the Author of these Memoirs shews, how groundless these Apprehensions are, that the Louisiana runs through a Country, as big as all Europe, to the French Settlements in Canada, on the Back of our Plantations, is true; but what a dismal Country that is, and how inhabited, he is the best Judge, because he was there, and how impracticable it will be ever to make any thing of it." The pamphlet referred to in this statement was undoubtedly the well-known *Some Considerations on the Consequences Of the French Settling Colonies on the Mississippi, From a Gentleman of America, to his Friend in London*, London, 1720. As long ago as 1895, in his book, *The Mississippi Basin*, Justin Winsor, speaking definitely, but without explanation, assigned the authorship of this tract to "Dr. James Smith."



That attribution does not seem to have become generally known, or generally accepted, at the time, and historians and bibliographers of a later period have questioned it on the ground that the tract shows evidences of having been written by one well acquainted with New England, a characteristic which did not seem to belong to the James Smith mentioned by Winsor. But recently published documents show that a James Smith was present in New England in 1718 and 1719 in the very capacity named in our quotation from the *Memoirs of the Great Mr. Law*. Both text and Postscript of *Some Considerations* contain discussions of certain specific conflicts between the Court of Admiralty and the Governor and local courts of Massachusetts. In communications which became available in print in 1933 through the publication of the *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies*, 1719-1720, accounts of the same cases are found, set forth from the point of view and in the general terms of the pamphlet. These reports to home

authority are signed by James Smith, judge advocate of the Court of Admiralty in Massachusetts. The objection to James Smith as the author of *Some Considerations* on the ground that he would not have been familiar with local conditions is removed by this revealment of his position in New England. Furthermore, there exists corroborative evidence from a contemporary New England publication. Those portions of *Some Considerations* which attacked the attitude of the Massachusetts administration towards the Court of Admiralty were replied to by an anonymous writer in a pamphlet printed in Boston in 1720, entitled *Copy of a Letter by a Gentleman in New-England, to his Friend & Correspondent at London, containing Remarks on a late Pamphlet Entitled, Some Considerations, etc.* The author of this piece in the controversy, replying to the charges against the Massachusetts officials in *Some Considerations*, attributed these charges to the "Invention of One Mr. Smith, who was some



time ago Advocate General in the Court." The evidence from these three sources—the *Memoirs of the Great Mr. Law*, the *Calendar of State Papers*, and the *Copy of a Letter*—seems, therefore, to support Justin Winsor's attribution of *Some Considerations* to James Smith. It is barely possible that two hands were employed in the composition of that important discussion of colonial policy, but the evidence of the book itself does not point firmly in that direction. We have a feeling that the *Copy of a Letter*, also to be found in this Library, is the piece entered in Evans's *American Bibliography* as No. 2170, and we assume as an explanation of the differences in title that Mr. Evans did not see the book and that he made his record of it from a newspaper advertisement or some other incomplete notice of its publication. The tract which has led us into this bibliographical digression, *Some Considerations on the French Settling Colonies on the Mississippi*, with its "New Map of Louisiana and the River Mississippi," was reprinted in

1928 by the Historical and Philosophical Society of Ohio, with a preface by Beverley W. Bond, Jr.

Regarding the Mississippi Company and the South Sea Company purely as symbols, to repeat our figure, their downfall had never touched our consciousness as a tragedy with personal elements until a New York friend of the Library gave us, some months ago, two thick volumes in small folio containing thirty-three printed inventories of the estates of the governors and directors of the South Sea Company. These volumes are melancholy memorials of the collapse of a great dream, for the officials of the Company were held personally responsible by Parliament to the full extent of their money, lands, and goods. It would be too easy to moralize this situation. We pass abruptly to the practical side of things with the assertion that these volumes provide material for an interesting footnote to the history of the South Sea Company, and that they are an unusual source for the eighteenth-century economic and so-



cial historian. It is possible to conceive studies of various kinds based upon them, studies, for example, of what elements of wealth composed the great English fortunes of the period; or studies of the contents of the living establishments of prosperous English gentlemen of the first half of the century, for in these inventories are recorded every possession of the gentlemen and merchants concerned—their lands, mortgages, bonds, and houses, and every article in their houses from chests of drawers to candlesticks, from oil paintings to kitchen pots. All these inventories were printed for Jacob Tonson and two associates in 1721. Each of them has separate pagination and signatures, and the collection has no general title. It is probable, therefore, that each was issued separately for convenience in use. The following title, the first in Volume I, is representative of those of the whole group:

*A True and Exact Particular and Inventory Of All and Singular the Lands, Tenements, and Hereditaments, Goods, Chattels, Debts, and Personal Estate whatsoever, of Sir John Fel-*

lowes, Bart. *Late Sub-Governor of the South Sea Company*, London, 1721.

No space remains to discuss in detail other acquisitions, but we must at least mention a few of the more interesting by title; *Le Parlement de Paris établi au Scioto, Sur les Bords de L'Oyo. Et se trouve à Paris, chez tous les Marchands de Nouveautés*, 1790, is a satirical piece of the French Revolutionary period given an American background for no compelling reason. *A Soliloquy. The Second Edition*, [New York], Printed in the Year 1770 is a political satire by William Livingston, cast in the form of a supposed meditation by Governor Colden, written and published to no very good effect in a period of its author's political defeat. *To the Printer of the Maryland Herald*, [Easton, Maryland], 1792, is the record of a personal and political controversy between Joseph H. Nicholson, the writer of the letter, and Edward Harris, an associate justice of Queen Anne's County, Maryland. *The Debates at the Robin-Hood Society, in the City of New-York, On Monday*



*Night 19th of July, 1774. New-York: Printed by Order of the Robin-Hood Society,* is the Brinley copy, No. 2896, of a rare Loyalist tract, not the less effective in its satire because of its farcical style. All too little of the other side of the question has been preserved from the Revolutionary period, and we seek constantly for more of the informal, popular pieces of this character, expressions of a sincere and, for the greater part, courageous minority. Each of three numbers, purchased at the Goelet Sale, of Rivington's *Royal Gazette*, August 16 and 30, and September 23, 1780, contains one of the three cantos of Major John André's *Cow Chace*, a satirical poem on an expedition from which General Anthony Wayne had lately returned without laurels. The last stanza of the third canto reads:

*And now I've clos'd my epic strain,  
I tremble as I shew it,  
Lest this same warrio-drover, Wayne,  
Should ever catch the poet.*

Contemporary patriots must have felt that the Fates were acting with an exquisite per-

ception of life's ironies when they permitted André to be captured by the Americans on the very day of publication of this stanza.

One of the much appreciated gifts of the year was that received from Daniel Berkeley Updike, a member of our Committee of Management, as an addition to the Harold Brown Collection of liturgies, Bibles, and works on the history of the church in America. In the form of this gift, a *Biblia Sacra*, printed at Lyons by Sebastian Gryphius in 1550, Mr. Updike made an important addition to the collection. This edition of the Bible is not entered in the great Darlow & Moule *Historical Catalogue of the printed Editions of Holy Scripture in the Library of the British and Foreign Bible Society*, but a copy of it is found in the collection of Bibles formed by James Lenox and now a part of the New York Public Library. The book is surely one of the great works of typography of its time. It is printed in folio, in double column in a large letter, and it notably demonstrates the clarity, dignity, and elegance that mark the



best French printing of the first half of the sixteenth century. The copy of the book received from Mr. Updike is in an early binding and bears his own bookplate and that of his friend, the late John Chipman Gray. This is not the least satisfying copy of the Bible in a collection that contains, among others of historic interest, the Fust and Schoeffer Bible of 1462 and the five huge polyglot editions of the Holy Scriptures, monuments, almost in the literal sense of the word, of scholarly typographical production.

Worthington C. Ford, formerly consulting librarian and later a member of the Visiting Committee of the Library, remembering our interest in French administrative acts concerning America, sent us from Paris one of the earliest of the 260 titles of this category now in the Library. The *Lettres Patentes de Declaration du Roy, Portant deffenses à toutes subjectz de faire aucun trafficq n'y commerce au Royaume d'Angleterre*, Rouen, 1627, is not recorded in the *Acts of French Royal Administration concerning Canada, etc. prior to 1791*,

issued a few years ago by the New York Public Library. Though the American colonies of either nation are not specifically mentioned in the text of this document, there is no question of its applicability to their affairs.

Material of special appropriateness to this Library is found in a group of broadside memorial announcements, mostly of the eighteenth century, given us by Matt Bushnell Jones. Among the individuals whose deaths were announced in these broadsides by their sorrowing families were the brother, great-aunt, mother, and sister of John Carter Brown, the founder of the Library. This little collection, representative of the custom of a simpler day, contains memorial broadsides, sacred to the memory of the following individuals: Moses, second son of Nicholas and Ann Brown, died in infancy in 1794; Mrs. Mary Vanderlight, daughter of James and Hope Brown, died in 1795; Mrs. Ann Brown, wife of Nicholas and daughter of John and Amey Carter, died in 1798; Ebenezer Jenckes, son of John and Freelope Jenckes, died in 1799



“at the Island of St. Thomas (where commercial Pursuits had called him)”; Walter R. Danforth, Jun., son of Walter R. and Elizabeth Ann Danforth, died in 1826, aged thirteen years; and Ann Carter Francis, widow of John Brown Francis, died in 1828.

*Atlas nouveau et curieux Des plus Celebres Itinéraires, Ou Recueil de Nouvelles Cartes Geographiques des Voiages modernes de long-cours*, Leide, [1728], by Pieter van der Aa, the gift of Mrs. Henry Dexter Sharpe, of Providence, is a collection in one volume of the maps, skillfully colored, which appeared scattered through the twenty-eight volumes of Pieter van der Aa's *Naaukeurige versameling der gedenkwaardigste Zee en Land-reysen na Oost en West-Indiën*, published in Leyden in 1707.

A third variant form, not one of those described in last year's Report, pages 12-16, of Thomas Bray's *Proposals For the Encouragement of Religion and Learning in the Foreign Plantations*, [London, 1697], and the first, or 1698, issue of the first edition of Dr.

Bray's *Apostolick Charity*, in an author's presentation copy, were purchased with the intention of adding in number to our memorials of this important figure in the history of the Church of England in the United States. Acquiring *The Patriot Muse, or Poems on Some of the principal Events of the late War; By an American Gentleman*, London, 1764, gave us a great deal of satisfaction even though the copy secured was imperfect. This series of odes on the chief events of the French and Indian War was written by Benjamin Youngs [*sic*] Prime, of Long Island, according to a hint by that author in the "Advertisement" of his *Columbia's Glory*, of New York, 1791, reinforced by the presence of his name in longhand upon the copy of *The Patriot Muse* in the Library Company of Philadelphia, and corroborated by various items of internal evidence provided by that book. Aside from its interest as an extremely rare item in the field of American patriotic verse, we have a liking for this "cripple" because it enabled us to



determine the authorship of a book entitled *The Unfortunate Hero*, New York, 1758, Wegelin's *Early American Poetry*, No. 814, a small piece containing only two poems—an ode on the death of the colonial hero, George Augustus, Lord Howe, and an ode on the fall of Louisbourg. Both these poems are found in Prime's *Patriot Muse*, pages 26–39, and it seems reasonable hereafter to treat *The Unfortunate Hero* as of his authorship. Few of us, however, have occasion to treat this piece in any way whatever, for the only perfect copy of it known is that in the Henry E. Huntington Library.

We conclude this description of some of our new books, as we began it, with a discussion of certain publications of Latin-American interest. For many years we have owned, among other titles on the subject, the *Notice Et Justification Du Tiltre, & bonne foy avec laquelle l'on a estably, la nouvelle Colonie du Sacrement de S. Vincent*, [Paris], 1681, a French translation of what is the chief document in the Spanish-Portuguese controversy

over the possession of Colonia de Sacramento, a city of seven sieges, strategically situated opposite Buenos Aires on the La Plata in the country now known as Uruguay. We procured this year the original Portuguese edition of this important document, the *Noticia, e Iustificaçam do Titulo, e boa Fee com que se obrou a Nova Colonia do Sacramento, de S. Vicente*, Lisbon, 1681, Sabin, No. 56001. In 1753, when the controversy was old, and arms for the moment laid aside, commissioners of the two crowns met and tried to run a boundary, but unfortunately their good intentions were frustrated by an Indian demonstration in force. We have purchased recently the *Relaçam do que aconteceu aos Demarcadores Portuguezes, e Castelhanos, no certam das Terras da Collonia*, in which one Feliz Feliciano da Fonseca told the story of the boundary commission through the medium of a Lisbon news *plaquette* of 1753. We purchased last year a copy of one of the 125 or more titles relating to the Aztec language



which the Spanish missionaries in Mexico composed and printed before 1800. This was the *Doctrina Christiana Compuesta en Lengua Castellana y Mexicana* by Father Juan de la Anunciacion, published in Mexico City by Pedro Balli in 1575. We solace ourselves for the lack of two leaves in the copy just secured by reflecting that twenty-five per cent of the titles recorded by Medina as issuing from the sixteenth-century Mexican press are known to be imperfect to a greater or less extent. As a matter of fact only nineteen per cent of the 64 Mexican titles of that period now in this Library can be described as imperfect, so that our collection shows up rather better than the whole. It is always a pleasure to add a title to our collection of books printed in Mexico before 1601, a favorite field of collecting with the successive generations of those who have built up the Library during its century of existence. The books that grew out of the law suits brought by claimants to the titles and privileges of

Christopher Columbus form a distinct group that is recorded at some length in the *Bibliografía Colombina* of Madrid, 1892, Section I, Part III. But neither in that work nor in others that treat the subject have we found described a *factum* issued in Madrid in 1601 by Bartholomaeus Brugnoli, entitled *Pro D. Balthasare Columbo ex Condominis Castri Cucari induatu Montisferrati in Italia, contra D. Christophorum Columbum, & D. Frācisam, ac alios in caussa successionis Ducatus Veraguae*. This legal document contains a full statement of the claim of one Balthasar Columbus, who, when the male line of the family was extinguished in 1578, stepped forward with a genealogical chart, questionably supported by documents, that showed him, to his own satisfaction, to be heir to the rights, properties, and privileges of the Discoverer. But few believed that injustice had been done his claim when in 1608 the Council of the Indies declared in favor of the representatives of Christopher's female line.



We have added, almost entirely by gift of authors or publishers, 104 titles of current works of bibliographical or historical reference value.

The work of the staff during the past year has been along the usual lines of assisting in research, cataloguing, and giving aid to various projects in which the Library is interested. In connection with the preparation of copy for Sabin's *Dictionary of Books relating to America*, our staff completed its agreement to take the responsibility for the U's and V's, and a great deal of time was devoted to this work, though the final editing of the copy had still to be done by the Sabin staff. The actual daily service to the Library's research visitors is one of the routine duties of the staff that increases with the annual growth in the number of investigators who use our resources. Professor James B. Hedges has continued his volunteer work in the calendaring of our business papers, and two students supplied by the Federal Emergency Relief Administration

have made progress in the preparation of an index to the calendar forming under his hands.

Following the resignation of William Vail Kellen from our Committee of Management, the Corporation filled the vacancy by the election to the Committee of William Davis Miller, of Providence and Wakefield, Rhode Island, a graduate of Brown University of the class of 1909. The Visiting Committee this year comprised the following members: Wilberforce Eames and Grenville Kane, of New York; Matt Bushnell Jones and William Vail Kellen, of Boston; and John Work Garrett, of Baltimore.

We are grateful to the following institutions and individuals for gifts made to the Library in the course of the year: American Art Association—Anderson Galleries, Inc.; Amherst College Trustees; J. Christian Bay; Leicester Bradner; John Nicholas Brown; Mrs. Nicholas Brown; Brown University Library; Boston Athenæum; Garrett D. Byrnes; Thomas B. Card; Howard Millar



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For the *Committee of Management*

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By LAWRENCE C. WROTH

*Librarian*



*Contemporary French News Sheets on  
Events of the French and Indian War,  
found in the John Carter Brown  
and other American Libraries*

1. Relation De la Victoire remportée par les François, sur un Corps de Troupes Angloises, commandé par le Général Braddock, près l'Ohio dans l'Amérique septentrionale. n.p. [1755]

4to. 4 pages.

Copies: JCB. NYPL.

2. Relation De ce qui s'est passé cette année en Canada. [*Colophon*]: A Paris, du Bureau d'Adresse, aux Galleries du Louvre, vis-à-vis la rue Saint Thomas. Avec Privilège du Roi. [1755]

4to. 8 pages.

Contains summary accounts of the Battle of Beauséjour, Braddock's Defeat, the Battle of Lake George, and of Shirley's expedition against Niagara.

Copies: JCB.

3. Relation De la prise des Forts de Choueguen, ou Oswego; & de ce qui s'est passé cette année en Canada. [*Colophon*]: [Grenoble?] Avec Permission. 1756.

4to. 8 pages.

References: Sabin, No. 69270; Barlow Sale Catalogue, No. 1696; Church, No. 1013; Dionne, *Québec et Nouvelle France*, No. 568; *Northcliffe Collection*, p. 434. Reprinted, New York, 1882, in an edition of 20 copies

from the Barlow copy for John Gilmary Shea, see LC printed cards No. 2-12059 Revised, and 11-27956 Revised.

Copies : HEH (The Barlow-Church copy); JCB; LC (two copies, one of which, bound by Sangorski & Sutcliffe, was "Presented to the Library of Congress by members of the Round Table, in compliment to Herbert Putnam on the thirtieth anniversary of his taking office as librarian, April 5, 1929." LC printed card 11-27956 Revised); PUBLIC ARCHIVES OF CANADA (Northcliffe copy).

4. Relation Des Avantages remportés par les Armes du Roi sur les Anglois. [*Colophon*]: De l'Imprimerie de Grangé, rue de la Parcheminerie. A Paris. Permis d'imprimer à la Charge d'enregistrement à la Chambre Syndicale, ce 4 Août 1757. Berryer.

4to. [2] pages.

Contains an account of the expedition against Fort William Henry in the winter of 1757.

References: Sabin, No. 69275; Barlow Sale Catalogue, No. 446; Dionne, No. 575; Church, No. 1021.

Copies: HEH (Barlow-Church copy). JCB. PEQUOT.

5. Relation De la prise du Fort Georges, ou Guillaume-Henry, situé sur le Lac Saint-Sacrement, & de ce qui s'est passé cette année en Canada. [*Colophon*]: A Paris, du Bureau d'Adresse, aux Galeries du Louvre, vis-à-vis la rue Saint Thomas, le 18 Octobre 1757. Avec Privilège du Roi.

4to. 12 pages.

References: Sabin, No. 69272; Barlow Sale Catalogue,



No. 447; Church, No. 1020. Reissued in facsimile in 1926 as No. 160 of the Massachusetts Historical Society Facsimile Series, from the original in the Huntington Library.

Copies: HEH (The Barlow-Church copy). JCB. LC.

6. Same title, without imprint, [Paris, 1757?]

References: Church, No. 1020.

Copies: NYPL.

7. Copie De la Lettre de Mr. de Montcalm. [*Colophon*]: Avec Permission. n.p. [1758]

4to. 4 pages.

Contains Montcalm's account of his defense of Ticonderoga.

Copies: JCB.

8. Journal De l'affaire du Canada passée le 8 Juillet 1758 entre les Troupes du Roi, commandées par M. le Marquis de Montcalm, & celles d'Angleterre, qui, au nombre de vingt mille hommes, ont été mises en fuite par trois mille deux cent cinquante François. [*Colophon*]: Permis d'imprimer & distribuer, à Rouen, ce 23 Septembre 1758. Borel.

4to. 4 pages.

Contains another account of Montcalm's defense of Ticonderoga.

Copies: JCB.

9. Journal De l'affaire du Canada passée le 8 Juillet 1758 entre les Troupes du Roi, commandées par M. le Marquis de Montcalm, & celles d'Angleterre, qui, au nombre de vingt mille hommes, ont

été mises en fuite par trois mille deux cens cinquante François. [ *Colophon* ]: Permis d'imprimer & distribuer. A Rouen, ce 23 Septembre 1758. Borel.

4to. 4 pages.

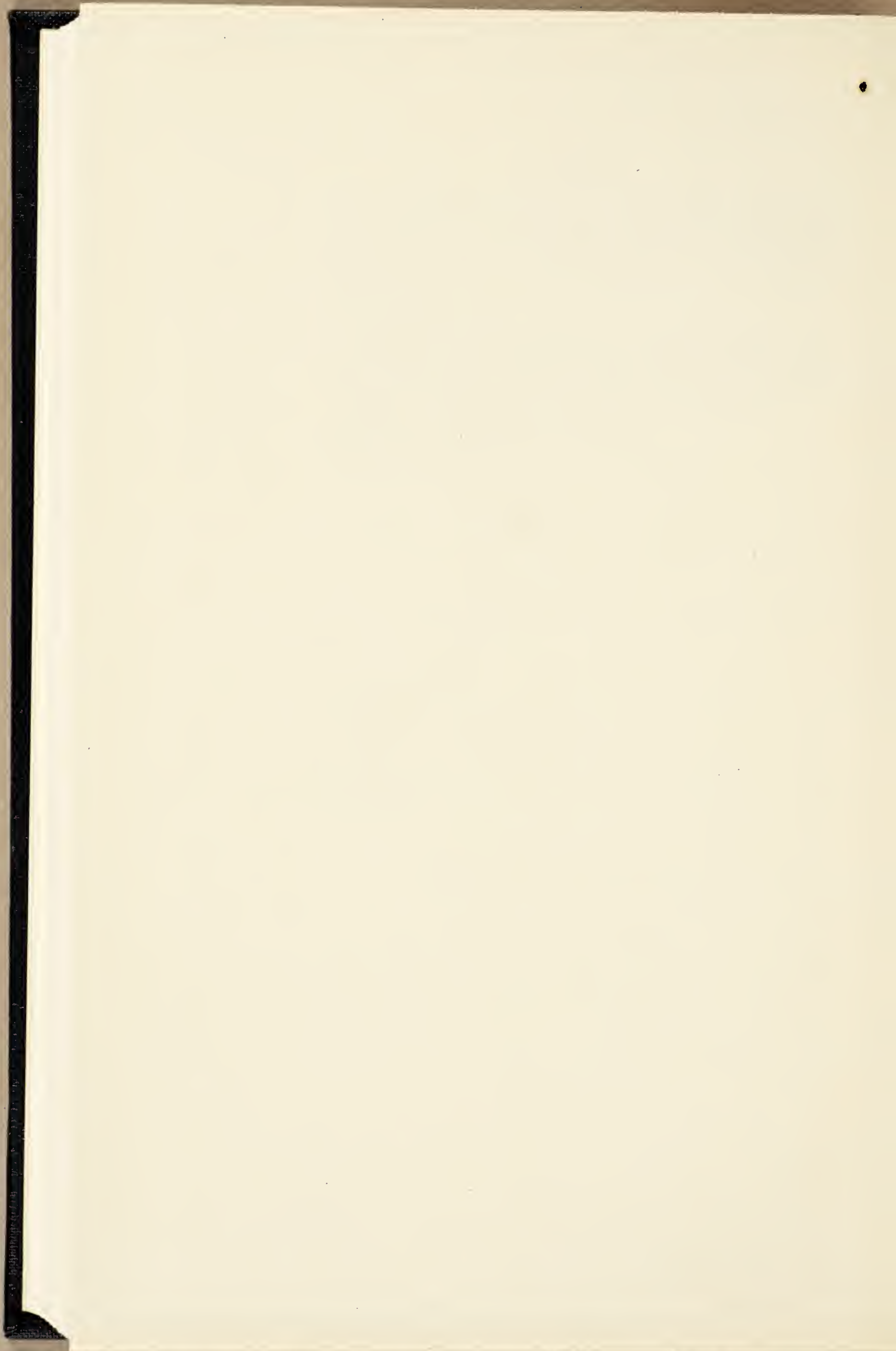
The same *relation* as No. 8, above, with complete re-setting of type. In the fourth line of the title, the reading "deux cens" for the "deux cent" of No. 8 provides a simple means of identification of edition.

References: Dionne, No. 591.

Copies: JCB. NYPL.









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